The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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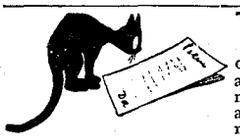

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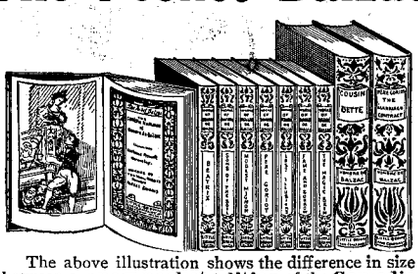

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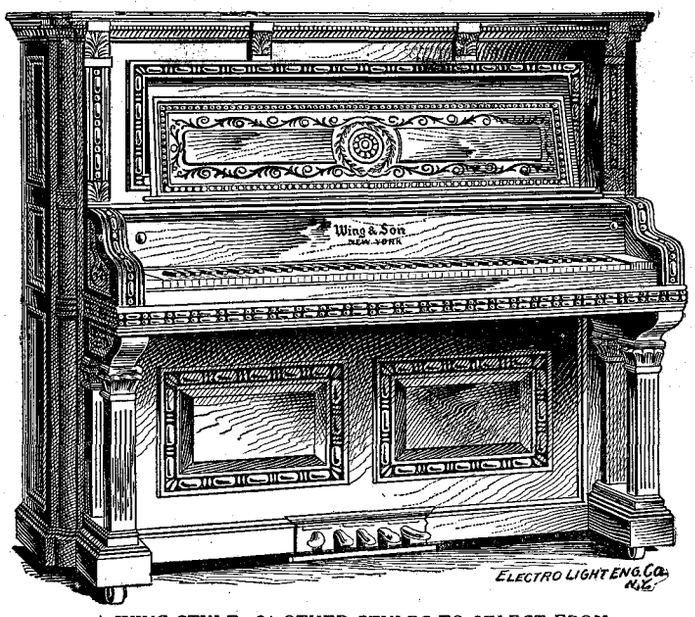

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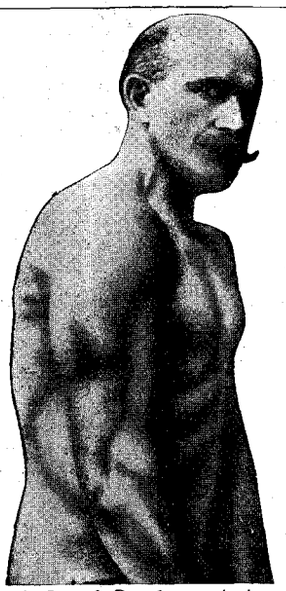

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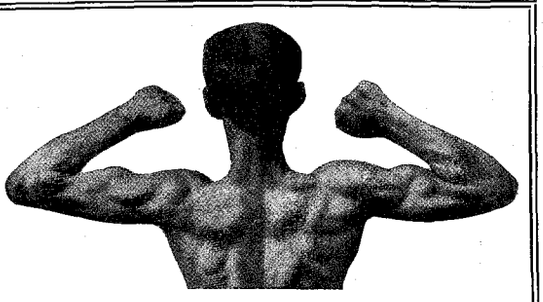

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

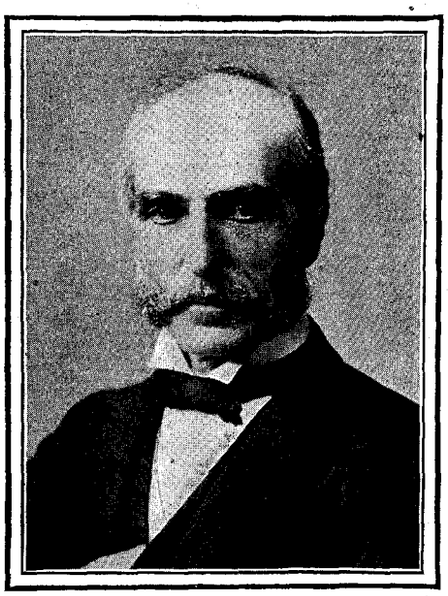
ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE IN 1861-65.

IT has been quite the fashion with those American newspapers that enjoy the exhilarating exercise known as "twisting the British lion's tail" to make frequent reference, during the recent controversy over Europe's attitude toward us in 1898, to Russia's alleged friendship and England's coldness during our Civil War. The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, for instance, remarked when the controversy was at its height: "Even if England has done what she claims, and which is very much to be doubted, in view of all the statements, Americans have surely been told of it often enough; Russia has not continually cast up to us what she did for the Union during the war of the Rebellion, when England was so ready to assist in the destruction of the republic."

One of the few men in England to champion the cause of the North in those stormy days was Goldwin Smith, then professor of modern history in Oxford University. "Leaders of English literature having mostly gone with their class to the side of the South," he says, "my pen was in requisition on the other side." Having thus earned his right to a hearing nearly forty years ago, he now tells the American people, through *The Atlantic Monthly*, some of the reasons that would have made it natural for the British to favor the South. That the nation as a whole did favor the South, he denies. "There can be no doubt," he declares, that "the mass of the English people did recognize the good cause, and was on the side of the North." The aristocrat and the Tory, however, could hardly be expected "to love the great incarnation of democracy by which it was constantly hinted to him that he and his cause would some day be devoured." The American attitude toward England, too, "had not been invariably meek or polite," and American diplomacy had been characterized by an overbearing spirit. Almost simultaneously with the first crash of war, also, Mr. Spence "came out with a very clever book, representing the issue as being, not between slavery and free labor, but between free trade and protection." This took *The Times* and its vast power over to the side of the South, where it remained to the end of the war.

Anti-slavery considerations were the strongest inducements to sympathy with the North, but sympathy of that sort met a rather chilling reception at Washington; while the grounds on which sympathy was asked were not considered in England to be tenable. Professor Smith says on these points:

"The sympathy of the people in general could be challenged by the North only on the moral ground that the North was fighting against slavery. But when we, friends of the North, urged this plea, we had the misfortune to be met by a direct disclaimer of our advocacy on the part of our clients. President Lincoln repudiated the intention of attacking slavery. Seward repudiated it in still more emphatic terms. Congress had tried to bring back the slave States to the fold by promises of increased securities for slavery, including a sharpening of the Fugitive Slave Law. What had we to say? Was it not wonderful, and greatly to the credit of the English people, that through this thick veil of politic disclaimer the mass of them should have recognized the good cause? The merit of their loyalty to humanity was the greater since hundreds of thousands of them were for the time deprived of their means of subsistence by the cutting off of the supply of cotton. The South, at all events, did them justice; for it had fully reckoned on the need of cotton as a force that would overbear all moral considerations and compel the English people to take its side. . . . . .



PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

"Had the issue been, as Lincoln, Seward, and Congress represented it as being, merely political and territorial, we might have had to decide against the North. Few who have looked into the history can doubt that the Union originally was, and was generally taken by the parties to it to be, a compact, dissoluble, perhaps most of them would have said, at pleasure, dissoluble certainly on breach of the articles of Union. Among these articles, unquestionably, were the recognition and protection of slavery, which the Constitution guaranteed by means of a fugitive slave law. It was not less certain that the existence of slavery was threatened by the abolition movement at the North, and practically attacked by the election of Lincoln, who had declared that the continent must be all slave or all free; meaning, of course, that it must be all free."

The fact was, declares Professor Smith, that the people of the North had always been in sympathy with just such revolutionary uprisings as the South was engaged in. He writes further:

"Apart, however, from the question of legal secession, revolutionary secession might have been said to have been very much in accordance with American ideas. Lincoln is quoted by Mr. Morse as saying in Congress, 'Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the *right* to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right,—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor

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is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that *can*, may revolutionize, and make their *own* of so much of the territory as they inhabit.'

"A stronger ground for separation there could not possibly be than the radical antagonism between the social organizations of the two groups of States, which made it impossible that they should live in harmony under the same political roof, and had rendered their enforced union a source of ever-increasing bitterness and strife.

"I do not pretend, as an excuse for the attitude of the English people, that all this was distinctly before their minds. What was distinctly before their minds was that American sympathy had generally been on the side of revolution and rebellion,—Spanish-American, Polish, Hungarian, or Irish. American sympathy with Irish rebellion would of course make a particular impression on the people of the country whose unity was threatened not less than was the unity of the United States by the secession of the South.

"The division of parties in England was perfectly natural; aristocratic society could not help sympathizing with the planter oligarchy. If England was divided in opinion, so was the North itself. There was all the time in the North a strong Democratic party opposed to the war. The autumn elections of 1862 went greatly against the Government. It was in expectation of calling forth Northern support that Lee invaded Pennsylvania, and had he conquered at Gettysburg his expectation would probably have been fulfilled. It actually was fulfilled, after a fashion, by the draft riots in New York."

Even in the *Alabama* affair Professor Smith is far from thinking Great Britain in the wrong. He says of it:

"During the four years of the war Southern attempts to abuse British ports and shipyards for war purposes were a constant source of trouble to the British Government. Similar attempts by the Cuban insurgents to abuse the ports and shipyards of the United States were a cause of the same trouble to the American Government, which deemed the annoyance a sufficient justification for hostile action against Spanish dominion as the exciting cause. Did not the British Government do its duty as a neutral toward the North as well as did the American Government toward Spain? We need not go back to the time of Genêt and his privateers. When people quarrel, go to war, and cause trouble, disturbance, and loss to the neighborhood, they must be content if the neighborhood performs the duties of neutrality in good faith and reasonably well. This the British Government apparently did, tho in its case the trouble and annoyance were extreme, extending to the cutting off of the supply of raw material from a vast manufacturing population. The case of the *Alabama*, which was the worst, was a slip caused by the sudden illness of a law officer before whom the papers lay, tho the Foreign Office ought, no doubt, to have looked him up. The vessel sailed without a clearance, and took on board her armament at the Azores. American pursuit, moreover, was slack. That the government or the nation at large had anything to do, actively or constructively, with the fitting out of the vessel was a preposterous fiction, whatever might be the feelings and conduct of violent sympathizers with the South on this or other occasions. I was glad that the indemnity was paid, because it closed a dangerous dispute; but, looking back, I can hardly think that it was due."

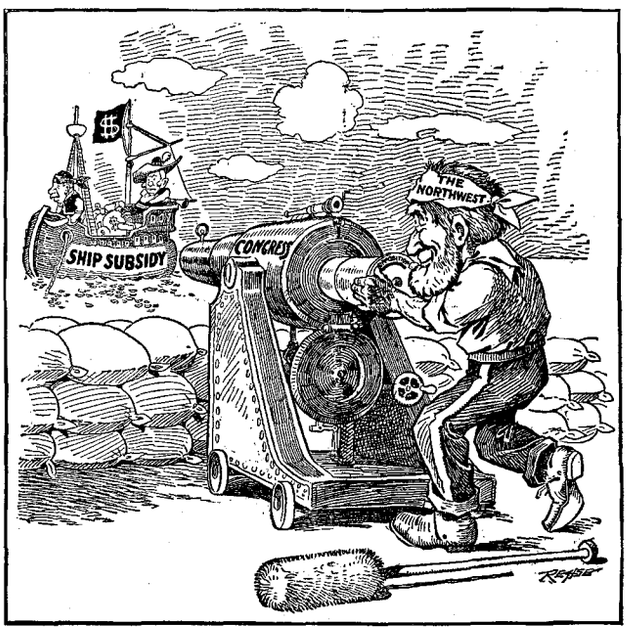
Russia's friendship for us at that time is dismissed with the following paragraph:

"If Russia seemed to play a more friendly part than England, she did it without any of the risk which England would have incurred. It can scarcely be imagined that one of the Powers of the Holy Alliance was actuated by a sincere love of the American republic, or that the dark conclave which rules her was doing anything but playing its diplomatic game."

ADVANTAGE OF HAVING A KING.—King Edward has set the custom of snuff-taking, which, as a result, promises to be generally revived. At the Marlborough House dinners a Georgian silver snuff-box, once used by the Prince Regent, is handed to his Majesty at the beginning of dessert, while the ladies are still at the table. The King helps himself liberally, sharing his pinches with favored guests.—*Press despatch from London.*

OUTLOOK FOR THE SUBSIDY BILL.

THERE is rather poor prospect, according to most of the Washington correspondents, that the Shipping Subsidy bill will pass the House at this session. There is said to be strong feeling against it west of the Alleghanies, and the western Representatives, it is reported, prefer to wait till after the fall elections before voting for it. The six Republican Senators from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Vermont voted against it when it passed the Senate, and the Western Representatives are said to claim that this break in the party ranks kills the claim that it is



[CAN HE SINK THE SHIP

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

a party measure, and leaves them free to oppose it also if they want to. If the Representatives from these three States vote with the Democrats against the bill, it can not pass.

"There is a widespread impression among the Republican members of the House," reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, which favors the measure, "that no serious attempt will be made to pass the bill at this session," and the correspondent of *The Times* (New York) regards it as "evident that it will have a rocky road to travel," and confirms the view expressed by *The Sun's* representative. In fact, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, "the disposition to postpone action until next session is general," and so say the Congressional reporters of the Washington *Post*, the Chicago *Chronicle* and *Tribune*, and many other papers. Says the correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"It is certain that the antagonism to the measure is growing stronger in the House and opponents claim that it is already as good as dead. A Senator who has made a very careful canvass of the prospects of the bill stated to-day that at least forty Republican votes could safely be counted against the ship subsidy. Iowa and Wisconsin, he said, would be nearly solid against it, and there would be a number of Illinois and Minnesota votes that could be counted on by the opposition. Senator Hanna himself is very far from being pleased with his favorite measure in its present form. The amendment which limited the subsidy to American-built ships thoroughly disgusted him, and he now concedes that the prospects of the bill are far from bright.

"Should it contrive to get through the House it will be only in a seriously amended form and will not be likely to gain the assent of the Senate under those circumstances. Should it go over to the short session it will be easy to kill it by debate, and several Senators have already hinted a determination to adopt this course with it if the bill goes far enough to make such action necessary."

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, a paper

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that favors the bill, thinks its prospects are far from rosy. He says:

"The bill will go to the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries. There are four Republican members of this committee who have already gone on record in opposition to a ship subsidy measure. They are Minor of Wisconsin, Stevens of Minnesota, Jones of Washington, and Fordney of Michigan. These members opposed ship-subsidy legislation in the last Congress and amended the Frye bill out of all semblance to its original form. They are still far from being ready to support any measure of the kind, and decline to commit themselves in support of the measure which has just passed the Senate. . . . . .

"The committee on merchant marine and fisheries is composed of eleven Republicans and six Democrats. The defection of four Republicans will prevent a favorable report upon the measure."

On the other hand, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"General Grosvenor, the chairman of the House committee on the merchant marine, said to *The Press* correspondent before he left the city for his home in Ohio, that his committee would take up the bill at an early date for consideration, and that he expected to see it passed at this session of Congress. He declared that all talk about any agreement or understanding that this bill was to go over in the House until the next session is without any foundation whatever, and is simply the usual kind of 'argument' brought against the measure. Moreover, General Grosvenor, who is thoroughly conversant with the prevailing opinion in the House in regard to this measure, said that there was no doubt in his mind of its passage by a good majority."

A TWENTY-PER-CENT. CONCESSION TO CUBA.

A FIRE of criticism from both the friends and foes of Cuban reciprocity greets the attempt to placate both with a 20-per-cent. concession. General Wood declares that a reduction so small will "do no good to Cuba," and President-elect Palma says it will be "very disappointing to the Cuban people." The New York *Herald* calls it "a miserable compromise," and the New York *Tribune* thinks the caucus "might have done better." The New York *Journal of Commerce* calls the concession "small," "grudging," and "very inadequate," and the New York *Evening Post* says that "it is a pitiful affair, more like giving Cuba a stone than the bread which she asks." Says the New York *World:*

"At present a sack of sugar weighing 300 pounds costs the Cuban planter $6 to produce. He sells it in Havana for $4.80 and thus loses $1.20 on every sack of sugar he sells. These are the figures given by Governor-General Wood, than whom there can be no better authority.

"The reduction of 20 per cent. in the duty, agreed to by the Republican majority in the House, will amount to $1 and a fraction of a cent over on every sack of 300 pounds. If that entire reduction reaches the pocket of the planter he will then get $5.80 for his sack of sugar—20 cents less than it costs him to produce it.

"Governor-General Wood says a 33 per cent. reduction of duty would only leave the planter a profit of 48 cents per sack if the whole reduction went to him. President Palma has declared that a less than 50-per-cent. cut in the duty will not give the Cuban sugar-growers 'a living chance.' And Oxnard, the beet-sugar champion, declared in 1899 that if the world's sugar came in duty free American beet-sugar growers could successfully compete with it.

"The 20-per-cent. reduction is equivalent to none at all. The Cuban planters may well say to Congress: 'We asked for bread and you have given us a stone.'

"But when the measure reaches the Senate," says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "amendments will be in order," and many other papers express the opinion that when the bill finally becomes law, it will carry 33⅓ per cent. or more of relief for the Cuban planter. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The Senate will change it radically if the Republican leaders are true to their published statements as to the vital importance of the situation. An increase from 20 to 25 or 30 per cent. and very drastic treatment of the Sibley compromise feature may be depended upon if certain impressive declarations were made in good faith. The Senate Republicans have a clean slate and are free to supplement the defective remedy of the House. Some of them have, if report is true, held in reserve a far broader and more generous plan for Cuba than could have been mentioned in the House. They are better able to estimate the value of party harmony than those who have been susceptible to the peculiar influence of the Oxnard contingent, and who were looking to meeting their constituents before next election. The Senate may be depended upon to improve the House measure into the right shape."

Just as much dissatisfaction is expressed by the other side. The New York *Press*, for example, declares:

"The flat truth about the reduction proposition of the Administration and its impressed supporters in Congress is that it is not a Republican measure. It is a free-trade Democratic measure, and tagging the name of the President or of anybody else to it can not make it anything but a free-trade measure. . . . The place for the protection Republicans of Congress to stand, if they wish to hold with their party now and in the future, is where the opposition to the Administration tariff reduction measure stands. That is protection and Republicanism. The other is Democratic free trade. So the people of the United States will affirm at the polls. And their affirmation and their rendering of accounts will not be against the Republicans who have stood by their party. They will be against those who have adopted the unprecedented public policy—in Republican annals—of national legislation against the national party's principles and pledges. What a policy it is! What a score to be settled!"

Says the Jacksonville *Times-Union:*

"We would rejoice in Cuba's gain if it were not at the expense of the people of the United States. The dollars that go to increase the prosperity of Cuba must come from some source, that source is the United States Treasury. They go into the Treasury from the pockets of the people of the United States. If they are paid out other dollars must come from the pockets of the people to replace them. Our people are to be taxed to enrich foreigners. . . . It is a strange statesmanship, a peculiar idea of justice, that would give money out of the Treasury to a foreign people while the just debts of the United States to its own people remain unpaid and while payment is refused on the score of economy. Little more than ten per cent. of the amount that the Republicans propose to give Cuba for nothing would pay to Florida a debt which the nation has been owing nearly half a century."

UNCLE SAM: "I'll give you one teaspoonful, Cuby. More of it might make you sick."
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

"The sugar people have no reason to be discouraged, as, even should they fail to kill the bill in the House, they can still hope to shelve it in the Senate, or, failing in that, talk it to death. Moreover, there will be an excellent chance of combining with the Democrats in the upper House, and as the rules of the Senate are more favorable to filibustering tactics and obstruction, a determined minority could easily make it impossible for the Senate to act at the present session.

"The administration Republicans placed themselves on record as favoring the sugar trust by refusing to place refined sugar on

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the same footing with raw. As a matter of fact, everybody knows that it is not Cuba, but the trust, that is to be the beneficiary of the proposed legislation."

GERMANY AND AMERICAN MEATS.

SOME satirical remarks have been called out by the news that three days after Prince Henry sailed for the United States, Emperor William signed a decree providing for the enforcement of a prohibitory measure against American canned beef, bacon, hams, and pork. In 1901 our exports of these products to Germany amounted to $6,000,000. "It is a very interesting illustration of the light weight that is to be attached to international courtesies," observes the Brooklyn *Times*. Other European countries are also taking measures against the "American invasion," and it would not surprise the Philadelphia *Ledger* if "the whole of Europe, not excepting Great Britain, in time will so frame the tariff laws as to make it more difficult for the United States to market its surplus abroad." Russia's tariff on American machinery is still fresh in mind, Switzerland is considering a tariff bill that doubles the duties on some articles we send thither, and Hungary has just prohibited the importation of American plants and fresh fruit.

Germany does not bar out American meats in so many words, but bars out all meats kept by certain preservatives, among which are borax and boric acid. American meats are preserved by borax and boric acid, and hence are shut out. A number of papers recall that German and British official experts have declared these preservatives harmless, and infer that it is a purely political move, made for the benefit of the German agrarians. The Baltimore *Sun*, however, sees reasonableness in the German measure, and does not think that it is "the duty of the Germans to take boric acid on meat as an evidence of their appreciation of the hospitality which Uncle Sam lavished upon Prince Henry."

SOMEWHAT CHANGED.

BROTHER WILL: "Ach, du liebe zeit! Ist das mein bruder Heinrich?"

—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

Col. John F. Hobbs, editor of *The National Provisioner* (New York), says in an interview in the New York *Times:*

"This is the shrewdest trade move Germany has ever made. It will destroy practically the American meat trade with Germany and place it in the hands of the agrarians. In a word, it says to the German people, 'Buy your meats of the agrarians, or starve.'

"Germany has reason to discriminate in the matter of preservatives because many of the chemicals used for the purpose are harmful; but to decree that borax or boracic acid should not be used is simply evidence of the insincerity of Germany's move, as her own commission and her own scientists have ascertained the harmlessness of borax. The only American meat which is not thus shut out is the thoroughly cured salt ham. It operates against pork, mild-cured ham, bacon, pickled pork, barreled beef, and sausage. In the matter of sausage exports alone from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds annually are affected.

"The amount of boracic acid in the solution used on meats is hardly more than one-fourth of one per cent. and may be blown off and washed off before the meat is offered for sale. American exports of fresh beef to Germany have been cut off already by reason of the stipulation that the organs of the animals be exposed. When frozen beef with the organs exposed is defrosted decomposition sets in and the meat is spoiled.

"Last year there were 19,000,000 pounds of bacon, 7,500,000 of salted, pickled, and other cured beef, and 3,500,000 pounds of salted and pickled pork shipped to Germany. When this decree goes into effect, on October 1 next, preventing the import of meats preserved with boracic acid, it will thus mean the loss of millions of dollars annually to the meat and live-stock interests of this country.

"There would be as much sincerity in saying that anybody might go to the north pole who wanted to, but that those who went must not wear clothing.

"The truth is that Germany is mortally afraid of America's position in the field of world trade, and that therein is the reason why restriction after restriction has been placed upon American products. The culmination is reached in this decree. That it is a subterfuge to avoid a tariff war is apparent in that American meats are not mentioned specifically and the terms of the decree theoretically apply to the import of all foreign meats into Germany. As a matter of fact it only hits this country."

MINING FIGURES OF THE WORLD.

STATISTICS recently compiled by Clement Le Neve Foster, of England, show that England leads the world in the production of coal and gold, while the United States has the undesirable distinction of a high death-rate among its miners. Dr. Foster's estimate of the quantity of minerals raised throughout the world in 1900 is as follows:

Coal	767,636,204 tons
Iron	40,427,435 tons
Petroleum	18,553,950 tons
Salt	12,572,076 tons
Fine silver	5,874,284 kilos
Lead	787,841 tons
Copper	534,735 tons
Zinc	446,373 tons
Fine gold	393,196 kilos
Tin	80,643 tons

The British empire produced 248,000,000 tons of coal, while the United States mined some 245,000,000 tons. Altho the production of the United States was less than that of the entire British empire, it was more than the amount mined in the United Kingdom. Germany comes third with 150,000,000 tons, while Austria-Hungary, which ranks fourth, produced about 40,000,000. The output of gold for the entire British empire was the largest of any country, namely, 188,491 kilos. Great Britain produced half as much tin as all the other nations combined, while the United States exceeded them all in the production of copper, iron, lead, and zinc.

According to Dr. Foster there were 4,475,000 persons employed in mines throughout the world in 1900. Of these, 1,500,000 belonged to the British empire, 733,000 to Germany, and about 500,000 to the United States, tho he points out that in this country machinery is used to a greater extent than in any other.

The Glasgow *Herald*, in commenting upon Dr. Foster's report, finds much satisfaction in the figures regarding the safety of coal-miners. The deaths from accidents in coal-mines numbered 4,012. The death-rate per thousand for the world is given as 1.92, and 1.29 for the United Kingdom. Belgium shows the lowest rate of all, 1.05, while Bosnia and Herzegovina head the death-rate list with 7.96. The death-rate of the United States is given as 3.29, and for Germany 2.19. The Boston *Herald*, commenting upon this, says:

"Altho the greater use of machinery in the American mines may make the work more hazardous, there would seem to be no good reason why our accident rate should be so much higher than that of Germany or Great Britain, particularly with

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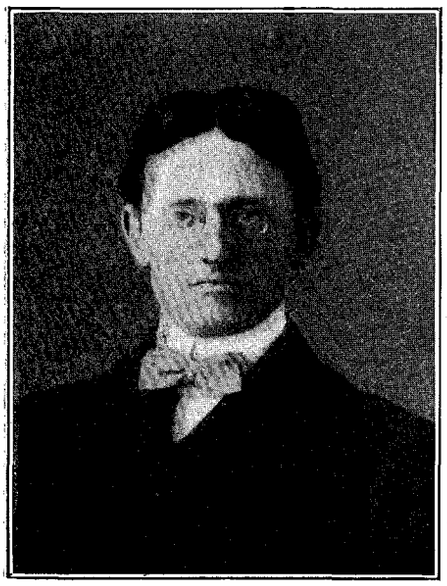
so many deep mines in the latter country. But when the enormous total of coal mined in 1900 is considered, the total number of deaths by accident is not large—in fact, rather surprisingly low."

HARD TIMES FOR MILLIONAIRES AND CLERKS.

WHILE the country at large is rolling in prosperity, it appears that two classes, near each other in geographical location, are getting less of it than the rest of us. The rich man in the inside office and the weary clerk perched on the high stool outside are suffering from comparatively hard times. So we are told by Mr. Henry Chapman Watson, editor of *Dun's Review*, who writes an article in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* about it. He says:



MR. HENRY CHAPMAN WATSON,
Editor of *Dun's Review*.

"The wage-earner has been so well employed that he has swelled the deposits in savings-banks beyond all records, and is able to carry a larger life insurance, besides putting money in building and loan associations. These forms of investment appeal to the man in moderate circumstances, and his success or failure is quickly reflected in the reports of these companies. On the other hand, the man of great wealth finds that properties on which he formerly received from 7 to 10 per cent. interest now yield only from 4 to 5 per cent., and that his bank stocks and government bonds return 2 per cent. or less. One of the chief articles of increased cost is lumber, which sells far above what was its price in earlier years when the aggregate cost of living was much higher than now. Yet the poor man does not feel this influence so much as does the wealthy landholder, who is compelled to rent his houses more cheaply altho he pays more for the materials used in their construction. It is a mistake to explain away every record of expanding values by attributing the gain to the fortunate few."

These words may not deter people from trying to push into the ranks of the millionaires, but Mr. Watson's remarks on the condition of the office clerk as compared with his artisan father may have more effect:

"Tho artisans, skilled labor in every branch of manufacturing, and the agricultural communities have prospered remarkably in the past few years, the enhanced cost of living has been met with most difficulty by the office employees in the big cities. With them the supply is always greater than the demand, even when there is an urgent need for skilled labor in the trades. To some extent this is due to the national passion for excitement; the desire to be where there is the greatest activity and the most varied forms of amusement.

"But another and powerful influence is the ambition of parents to have their sons engaged in what they deem a 'gentleman's' occupation. The father is a skilled mechanic, earning $4 or $5 a day, and always able to find employment. The son has the advantage of a good free-school education, and when he graduates he is sent to the nearest city to work in an office. His parents want him to have social advantages which they fear can not be had if he follows his father's life of manual labor. The result is an army of clerks, who can never earn above $18 or $20 a week, and who are confined in more or less poorly ventilated offices, instead of following the healthier and more productive lives led by their parents, which are deserted in the effort to gain social possibilities. It is no exaggeration to say that a capable carpenter, plumber, or skilled machinist seldom seeks long for work, and earns $24 a week readily, whereas office assistants are abundant at $15. Industrial activity stimulates the demand for skilled labor and puts a premium on good mechanics, but a large mercantile house can extend its office force of clerks with little expense. Hence, the enhanced cost of living is felt by this one class more severely than by any other because they seldom share proportionately in the benefits of greater general prosperity."

A NEW REBELLION IN CHINA.

THE outbreak in the Southern provinces of China, which seems to be giving General Ma and the government forces all they can do, and perhaps more, is not regarded, thus far, as likely to call for outside interference. The newspaper comment is rather cautious on this point, however, for previous disturbances have shown that almost any kind of a ruction in that quarter of the globe may entail interesting possibilities. The Philadelphia *Press* gives its theory of the revolt as follows:

"This Southern population is always turbulent. It has never fully accepted Manchu supremacy. Canton is never without its rioters. The interior of these provinces is perpetually breaking out in small village revolts. All three provinces have suffered. The tea trade has been ruined by Ceylon and Annam. The fall in copper has injured mines in Yunnan. The interior traffic down to Indo-China has been vexed by the French custom-houses in Tonking. The interruption of emigration to the Philippines by the American authorities has checked a small but useful safety-valve. The indemnity for foreign losses in North China has just added to imperial taxation.

"These things working together are quite enough to account for the insurrection. With leaders equal to rule, it might begin the expulsion of the Manchu. But this will not come. Instead, the revolt may smolder for months. Plundering bands will ravage the land. All manner of evil will be worked, and in the end the imperial troops will force their way along, leaving death and desolated villages behind."

GENERAL MA.

As to the military situation, the Buffalo *Express* says:

"The report that General Ma has been defeated by the Kwang-Si rebels shows that the disturbance in Southern China is much more serious than was at first believed. The rebellion started in the province of Kwang-Si, but it is now spreading to Yunnan on the West and Kwangtung on the East, in which is located Canton. All are very populous provinces and contain thousands of people who would lend themselves willingly to the schemes of the leaders. These provinces were kept quiet during the Boxer uprising. The statement that the imperial troops are flocking to the rebels may be believed, in view of the loot. General Ma has been driven out of Kwang-Si and is now at Kao-Chou in Kwang-

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tung. Marshal Su is also in the latter province, but is prevented by the rebels from joining General Ma.

"More troops will undoubtedly be sent to the relief of both officers, but this does not mean that the rebellion will quickly be put down. This is especially true if it is a revival of the Taiping trouble of half a century ago. . . . If the present rebels are anything like those who were dispersed by Chinese Gordon, they can not easily be defeated."

POSITION OF GENERAL MILES.

NOBODY seems to think much of General Miles's scheme for ending the Philippine war without more bloodshed, to judge from the newspaper remarks about it; the incident has, in fact, attracted more attention to the hostility between the general and the Administration than to the hostilities beyond the sea. The expansionists object to the plan (which is outlined at the end of this article), some on the ground that the war is over already, others on the ground that only the most severe measures will bring the natives to terms. The "antis" smile at the general's idea that a delegation of Cubans and Porto Ricans would persuade the Filipinos to welcome us. Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, for example: "Well, no; it would hardly do to let Miles take a delegation from Cuba and Porto Rico at the present juncture to teach the Filipinos the blessings of American rule." Still further attention has been drawn to the strained relations between the War Department and the lieutenant-general by his declaration before a Congressional committee, last week, that he will resign if Secretary Root's bill providing for a general staff is passed. His reason is that the creation of a general staff will divide among the officers composing it the responsibilities and duties which should properly rest upon the general in command.

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GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

The general feeling seems to be that Miles is a *persona non grata* to the Administration, and that his best service to himself and to the army at this time would be to retire. The Providence *Journal*, for example, remarks: "General Miles will not be allowed to go to the Philippines. General Miles is not allowed to do anything except wear his uniforms. It is a humiliating position for the ranking officer of the army, and a more sensitive man in his place would have asked for retirement long ago." The Philadelphia *North American* says similarly:

"The position occupied by General Miles as nominal commander of the army is made ridiculous and humiliating by studied slights put upon him by civilians exercising a little brief authority. He is not permitted to take active command of troops in the field, and every suggestion made by him is not only turned down, but treated with marked contempt and misrepresented by the anti-Miles bureau of publicity.

"It is a question whether the general's endurance of this treatment shows patient courage or lack of sensitiveness. That he is not wanted at the head of the army by the Secretary of War and the Corbin faction is obvious. They would be pleased if he should take advantage of his right to retire.

"General Miles may be disinclined to gratify his enemies, but if he chooses to remain in his present position he can expect further humiliations, annoyances, and insults. The way of dignified retirement is open to him."

Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"The orderly conduct of military business and the discipline of the service are suffering by the existing situation. The War Department could, of course, end the trouble by forcibly retiring General Miles, as he is over sixty-two years of age. It does not wish to do this, because it has no desire to seem to persecute him or to make a martyr of him. Under the circumstances, the wonder grows that the persistently snubbed and rebuked general does not have the good taste to retire voluntarily, and leave the department free to put through its own reforms and policies. General Miles has attained the highest possible rank and the highest possible honors, and his voluntary retirement at this time would be a graceful act, which would win him back some of his lost popularity."

General Miles's plan is outlined as follows by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

"It is understood that the proposed plan was to take six leading, well-educated Cubans and six representative Porto Ricans and go with them to the districts in the Philippines where the natives are still under arms. The Cubans and Porto Ricans were to go about among the natives and associate with them freely, with the purpose of getting acquainted with them and gaining their confidence, after which they would explain to them the beneficent consequences of American interference and control in Cuba and Porto Rico. It was expected that this would convince the Filipinos that a peaceful submission to American sovereignty would bring them many advantages, not the least of which would be a safe, stable government, commercial opportunities, better schools, and the protection of life and property. At the same time, it was intended to bring a considerable number of prominent Filipinos to the United States and give them opportunity to gain a knowledge of the power and size of this country, its institutions, people, laws, and history. General Miles argued that in this way the Filipinos could be pacified without further loss of life and with great saving of expenditure. Secretary Root, disapproving of the plan, conferred with Governor Taft, who is in Washington, and with General Chaffee by cable and found them opposed to the idea. The President, accepting their view of the matter, also refused to entertain the suggestion, and it was agreed to adhere to the present policy."

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

J. B.: "We've just captured the last Boer gun."
U. S.: "Only a few Filipino guerillas left." —*The Detroit News.*

Cost of the American Navy.—The bureau of supplies and accounts of the navy recently prepared a report covering the expenditures made on vessels of the navy since the completion of the "White Squadron." The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* thinks this report worthy of some note, because "for the first time it is possible to learn exactly what each vessel of the navy has cost the Government, in original construction as well as in

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repairs, since her acceptance from the contractors." It appears that, excluding the "White Squadron," the navy has cost $99,803,928.30, and about $9,500,000 for repairs. The cost of ships under construction amounts to $130,000,000, or thirty per cent. more than the entire cost of construction of all the vessels in the present navy, with the exception of the four vessels of the "White Squadron," the *Chicago*, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Dolphin*.

The *Chicago* has cost the most in repairs. It cost $1,357,353 to practically rebuild her. The *Cincinnati* has cost upward of $358,000, while her sister ship, the *Raleigh*, built at a private yard, in a year's less time, and for less money, has cost but $177,000 in repairs, altho the *Raleigh* has been one year longer in the service than the *Cincinnati*. The battle-ship *Oregon* has cost a little less than $68,000 spent for repairs, excluding the cost of the accident that befell her on June 29, 1900, in Asiatic waters. Every other battle-ship, it appears, except those launched since the war with Spain, has cost in repairs upward of $150,000. The repairs on the *Indiana*, built at the same yard as the *Oregon*, have cost upward of $283,000. The torpedo-boats have cost heavily for repairs. The repairs on the *Porter*, since she was launched, have cost about $28,000, and over $38,000 has been expended on the *Rodgers*. The repairs on the *Rowan* have cost $12,000, the *Rowan* costing $10,000 more to build than the *Porter*.

A COMPLAINT FROM PORTO RICO.

THE Cubans accuse the Porto Ricans of rank ingratitude in opposing the tariff concessions to Cuban sugar. When Señor Degetau, a Porto Rican delegate, recently urged the ways and means committee in Washington not to grant the proposed aid to Cuba, Señor Mendoza, the Cuban delegate, at once turned upon him and expressed surprise that a Porto Rican should take such an attitude, in view of the fact that Porto Rico owes her present condition to Cuba. Señor Degetau did not reply, but the Porto Rico *Herald* (San Juan) does. *The Herald* says that Porto Rico would have been better off if she had been left alone, and Cuba, too, would have been better off under the proffered Spanish autonomy then under "the unlucky reality of an independence with naval stations and yearly threats of a foreign intervention." It goes on:

"We did not follow Cuba in her efforts to expel Spain, because we foresaw another Power which would take the place of the Iberic one. And therefore it was not worth while to sacrifice two generations to banishment or the grave to obtain a mere change of masters. Between the two flags we preferred the one which waved over the cradle of our ancestors, and of the two races, the one which gave us life and put its soul into ours. Slaves with Spain, and slaves with America, the ancient servitude was preferable, as it left us two alternatives: the one, that of protest in a language spoken and understood by us, and the other, that of arms to obtain a final and solemn separation."

The freedom offered by Spain is contrasted with Porto Rico's present condition as follows:

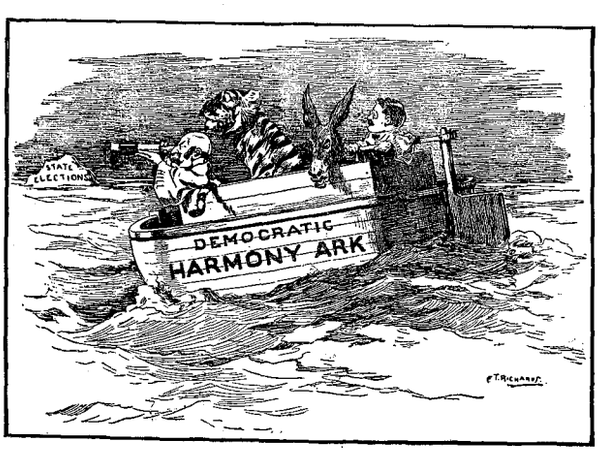
"By the autonomy granted in 1897 the personality of Cuba and Puerto Rico was recognized, and more amply than England had granted autonomy to Canada and Australia, as we continued to send senators and deputies to the congress at Madrid. With the autonomy of 1897 we were given legislative chambers and a responsible executive cabinet. The nation had a representation in Puerto Rico more nominal than effective; the governor reigned without governing, as the sovereign in parliamentary monarchies.

"What do the successors of that régime give us, or what can they give us—those who snatched us away by the force of their fleets and armies? They will never give us the position of a State; they will give us, after a thousand delays, the condition of a Territory. And in a Territory the federal Administration of Washington always dominates, as it appoints the governor, and at the same time empowers him to appoint all the public functionaries and to impose his veto on the laws of the legislature.

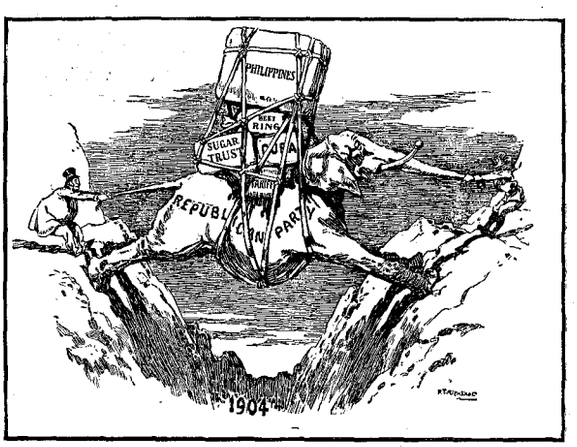
"That is to say, we have changed our flag, our nationality, our language, our race, and will lose the character and all that our Latin forefathers gave us; what had become for us our reality and constituted our pride and the inheritance of our children.

"And who was the cause of the cessation of our autonomy and of the Spanish colonies becoming American ones? Cuba; the patriots of Cuba, the liberators of Cuba, royally and nobly mistaken; but nevertheless mistaken. For this reason Señor Mendoza is right when he says the Puerto Rico owes her present condition to Cuba. She owes it to her, yes, and therefore she owes her an irremediable misfortune and a sadness without end. She owes her her actual condition of a country ruled by outsiders, who do not even listen to her because she speaks to the sons of Shakespeare in the language of Cervantes. Puerto Rico did nothing to change her autonomy to this vivisection to which she is reduced. And the Cubans know it well; the autonomy as they had it was complete and exclusive liberty for the present; and in the future there remained independence without machetes or maniguas."

The Oath of Office.—Even before Mr. Low took his oath to execute the laws as mayor of New York City the newspapers discussed with great seriousness the policy and, indeed, the righteousness, of enforcing the excise law. In the midst of all the debate, he took the oath in regular form, and entered upon the execution of the laws—but, according to the daily papers, has made no serious effort to enforce the Sunday-closing feature of the excise law. This leads a little monthly called *The Whim*, that is edited by Ernest Crosby and Benedict Prieth, and is pub-



NIXON: "Do you see any place to land, Dave?"
—*The New York Herald.*



HELP!
—*The New York Herald.*

POLITICAL PREDICAMENTS IN CARICATURE.

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lished in Newark, to rise up and protest, not against the law or its non-enforcement, but against the oath, which the great metropoltian dailies seem to have lost sight of entirely in the discussion. Says *The Whim:*

"The oath of office is a medieval institution which has somehow survived a great deal of similar nonsense. No bank president or railway director has to take an oath of office. Why should our political people have to do it? The oath has no effect on a bad man, and all it can do to a good man is to make him a nuisance to his friends and a curse to the cause he has at heart. The coronation of King Edward will give us an exhibition of a great many ridiculous ancient customs. The great judges and chancellors of England have been sitting for weeks in solemn conclave to determine who has the hereditary right to carry the king's salt-spoon and night-cap in procession. We have got rid of this comparatively harmless nonsense, but we have kept the most dangerous feature of the ceremony, the coronation oath—the oath of office—itself. It was the oath of George III. which delayed for twenty years and more the obviously just measure of Catholic emancipation in England and threw ministry after ministry into disorder. It was Mr. Roosevelt's oath of office that gave the victory to Tammany in 1896, and now Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Jerome want to make Mayor Low's oath perform us a similar service! Let him resign first and lead a revolt against the tyranny of oaths!"

JEWISH FARM COLONIES.

THE recent sale of one New Jersey village, and a part of another, both of which had been connected with the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and the assertion in recent magazine articles by Israel Zangwill, to the effect that the Hirsch colonies have generally proved to be failures, have led many persons to look with distrust upon the whole de Hirsch plan. Judge Myer S. Isaacs, President of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, says, however, in an interview printed in the New York *Sun*, that the work is in no way a failure. According to Judge Isaacs, the Hirsch fund in the United States, amounting to about $3,000,000, is not employed in the work of colonizing, but rather in assisting individuals, aiding Russian Jews to leave congested urban districts for smaller communities, and especially for farming communities.

BARON DE HIRSCH.

The Jewish Colonization Association, which carries on the Hirsch colonizing work, is a European organization and has about $45,000,000. This organization establishes colonies in the countries of Southern Europe, in the Holy Land, and in Argentina. The Hirsch Fund Association does not agree with this association in colonizing the Holy Land; but it does agree in the work of assisting immigrants to this country or Canada. Judge Isaacs states that there are in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island about 75,000 Russian Jews established on farming lands. Of this number about one hundred families have been assisted by the Hirsch Fund. He says:

"The Fund prefers to scatter the persons whom it aids, sending them only to places where it is reasonable to believe that they will have work. It established nine years ago one colony, or town, in Cape May County, N. J., which is known as Woodbine, and this has been found sufficient in the opinion of the managers of the Fund.

"The town has now reached a population of about 2,000 and is progressing satisfactorily, the people having work, either at farming or in the trades, and having homes for which they are slowly paying.

"Aside from this town and the people whom it sends there, and aiding persons to reach places where they may find occupation or to get a start, as in the case of the New England immigrants, the Fund devotes its attentions to educating individuals for agricultural pursuits or for the trades.

"At Woodbine it conducts an agricultural school, and here in New York a school for instruction in the mechanical trades. The boys of this New York school find work as helpers and soon make progress in the trades for which they have been trained.

"For those who have been through the agricultural school there are almost always places waiting, places where they are wanted to take charge of dairies or some other work about a farm. One of the graduates of this school is now an assistant professor at the New Jersey State Agricultural College at New Brunswick.

"On March 30 a class of thirty students in the Woodbine agricultural school will be graduated, and the managers of the Fund will go down to Woodbine for the occasion.

"The Fund also lends money sometimes for the construction of houses where there is prospect of numbers of the people it wishes to help finding work. And occasionally it builds factories which it rents for a dollar or other nominal sum for the purpose of inducing men able to operate the factories to establish themselves in some particular place where the people it wishes to help may find work. This nominal rental is for a limited period, and if for that time or at the end of it the factory owner is paying out a specified sum in wages, with the prospect that the wage-earners may continue to find occupation there and make headway, the factory building is made over to the owner without cost."

In Chicago, the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society has been doing work similar to that of the Hirsch Fund. The purpose of this society, according to its annual report, just issued, is to encourage and aid Jews to become farmers anywhere in this country or in Canada, and the work consists in taking Jewish families out of congested Ghettos and putting them on farms. The society also advances money to prospective farmers on long and easy terms. According to the annual report, loans to the amount of $35,000 have been made. The president states that during the past year $9,600 was loaned, and of this sum $1,670 has been paid back and the interest is always promptly paid. The families settled on farms in 1901 numbered twenty-eight; they had previously lived in the Jewish quarter of Chicago and had depended more or less on Jewish charities. The land taken up aggregates 2,890 acres. Five men rented 330 acres, 11 purchased 640 acres, and 12 filed homestead claims on 1,920 acres of government lands. Of the 105 families settled since the beginning of the society, 89 are still on their farms. Outside the loans to the families, the actual expense appears to have been less than $3,000, or about $230 a year.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AFTER all, if King Edward wishes to see representative Irishmen, he should come to America.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Monthly Record, issued by the inmates of the Connecticut state prison, remarks: "The majority of us live up to our convictions."

"WHERE will Uncle Sam get laborers for his isthmian canal?" asks an excitable exchange. What is the matter with the Digger Indians?—*The Chicago Tribune.*

CUBA will now receive sealed proposals from anybody who will undertake to identify which country was her friend during the late war.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE coal-teamsters' strike appears to have been a mere question of punctuation. Customers wanted colon, but the strikers insisted on a full stop.—*The Boston Transcript.*

THE Chicago *Chronicle* accuses Mr. Hanna of engaging in humbuggery. Mr. Bryan will testify, however, that what Mr. Hanna did in 1900 was the real thing.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

CAN A NEWSPAPER EDITOR BE AN HONEST MAN?

THE editor of a successful newspaper in one of the smaller American cities writes an autobiographical article in which he seriously answers the above question in the negative. This editor, who makes his "Confessions" in *The Atlantic Monthly* (March), goes so far, indeed, as to express doubt whether a newspaper in a small city can be termed "a legitimate business enterprise." He writes:

"It does not do in America, much less in *The Atlantic*, to be morosely pessimistic. At most one can be regretful. And yet why should I be regretful? . . . I have my own home, a place of honor in the community, the company of the great. You see me married, with enough to live on, enough to entertain with, enough to afford a bit of travel now and then. I still 'run' *The Herald:* it pays me my own salary (my stockholders have never interfered with the business management of the paper), and were I insistent I might have a consular position of importance, should the particular set of politicians I uphold (my 'gang,' as my rival *The Bulletin* says) revert to power. There is food in my larder, there are flowers in my garden. I carry enough insurance to enable my small family to do without me and laugh at starvation. I am but thirty-four years old. In short, I have a competence in a goodly little city. Why should I not rejoice with Stevenson that I have 'some rags of honor left,' and go about in middle age with my head high? Who of my schoolmates has done better?"

"My regret," the editor then goes on to say, "is not pecuniary: it is old-fashionedly moral. Where are those high ideals with which I set about this business? I dare not look them in their waxen faces." He continues:

"Somewhere in a scrapbook, even now beginning to yellow, I have pasted, that it may not escape me (as if it could!), my first editorial announcing to the good world my intent with *The Herald*. Let me quote from the mocking, double-leaded thing. I know the words. I knew even now the high hope which gave them birth. I know how enchanting the vista was unfolding into the future. I can see how stern my boyish face was, how warm my blood. With a blare of trumpets I announced my mission. With a mustering day of the good old stock phrases used on such occasions I marshaled my metaphors. In making my bow, gravely and earnestly, I said, among other things: 'Without fear or favor, serving only the public, *The Herald* will be at all times an intelligent medium of news and opinions for an intelligent community. Bowing the knee to no clique or faction, keeping in mind the great imperishable standards of American manhood, the noble traditions upon which the framework of our country is grounded, *The Herald* will champion, not the weak, not the strong, but the right. It will spare no expense in gathering news, and it will give all the news all of the time. It will so guide its course that only the higher interests of the city are served, and will be absolutely fearless. Independent in politics, it will freely criticize when occasion demands. By its adherence to these principles may it stand or fall.'"

"This was six years ago," remarks the writer, and "events put a check on my runaway ambition in forty-eight hours." First came an experience with the head of the largest clothing house in the city, who called with the request that "a little item" regarding a friend's dishonesty be kept out of the paper. The item was a legitimate piece of news, but the argument, "Don't I pay your newspaper for more advertising than any one else?" was convincing, and the editor, after a fierce struggle with his conscience, saw that the "little item" was suppressed. Next came the struggle over the question of legitimate versus "sensational" news. The editor of the rival paper "stole its telegraphic news bodily," and concentrated his efforts on printing "spicy" local items—rumors, petty scandals, and what not. Gradually our high-minded editor, from motives merely of self-preservation, was compelled to follow in his footsteps. After that came the third conflict between the "independent" conscience and the local political machine. Conscience went under again. "I found," observes the editor, "that as a straight business proposition—that is, without any state or city advertising, tax sales, printing of the proceedings, and the like—*The Herald* could not live out a year. . . . My friends bought me with public printing, and sold me for their own ends. I saw they had the best of the bargain." He concludes:

"My public doesn't care for good writing. It has no regard for reason. During one political campaign I tried reason. That is, I didn't denounce the adversary. Admitting he had some very good points, I showed why the other man had better ones. The general impression was that *The Herald* had 'flopped,' just because I did not abuse my party's opponent, but tried to defeat

ALBERT SHAW, Editor of *The Review of Reviews.* GEORGE HARVEY, Editor of *The North American Review.* BLISS PERRY, Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly.*

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—II. THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, AND THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

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him with logic! A paper is always admired for its backbone, and backbone is its refusal to see two sides to a question.

"I have reached the 'masses.' I tell people what they knew beforehand, and thus flatter them. Aiming to instruct them, I should offend. God is with the biggest circulations, and we must have them even if we appeal to class prejudice now and then.

"I occasionally foster a good work, almost underhandedly, it would seem. I take little pleasure in it. The various churches, hospitals, the library, all expect to be coddled indiscriminately and without returning any thanks whatever. I have railroad transportation as much as I wish, the magazines free of charge, and a seat in the theater. These are my 'perquisites.' There is no particular future for me. The worst of it is that I don't seem to care. The gradual falling away from the high estate of my first editorial is a matter for the student of character, which I am not. In myself, as in my paper, I only see results."

SOLON BORGLUM, A SCULPTOR OF THE WEST.

IT is not often that a cowboy becomes a successful sculptor, or that a man accustomed to the outdoor life of a prairie ranch confines himself within the four walls of a studio. But such has been the development of Solon H. Borglum, whose work has been awarded honorable mention in the Paris Salon, and who bids fair to become one of the most representative artists that this

THE STAMPEDE OF WILD HORSES.

Awarded Honorable Mention in Paris Salon, 1899. Now owned by the Cincinnati Museum.

Courtesy of *The World's Work* (New York).

country has yet produced. Borglum was born in Utah, of Danish parents, and from earliest boyhood "the plains and the wild things called him." Of his early ranch life Mr. Arthur Goodrich writes (in *The World's Work*, March):

"Up at Loop River [Nebraska] he built a shack, stocked his ranch, and surrounded himself with 'boys' who threw a lariat or broke a wild horse as well as he did—simple, rough fellows who bunked with him in the little cabin or rode with him on the prairie. Through the long, cold winter months, facing the cutting wind and snow of the blizzards on the plains, around the crackling fire inside the cabin, while Joe Andrews, his right-hand man, or one of the other 'boys' told stirring stories of other storms and narrow escapes from death, then on through the spring work, the delight of the true cow-puncher, and the long baking summer, and finally the alert, straining days of the fall round-up, these men and their horses lived together daily comrades. The plains and their isolation knitted their lives into a single piece. . . . Unconsciously he made his rude estate a typical democracy. He had his duties, and the boys and ponies their work, and with the herds and prairie all were equal in the eyes

SOLON H. BORGLUM,
At work in his New York Studio.
Courtesy of *The World's Work*.

of the great real world about them. The same storm beat upon each and the same hot sun. Such a philosophy was unconscious and inevitable.

"His early sensitiveness to the impressions of the plains and the life that ran wild over them matured into a deep sympathy and manly tenderness. Many a time he would urge or lead his pony up some undiscovered ridge of country and, reaching the top, he would sprawl on the sand-hill and watch the wind mow paths in the bunch-grass below, or look over the stretch of silent plain and hill to the illimitable blue beyond."

In the year 1890 an older brother, who was a successful painter, visited Borglum, and urged him to cultivate his latent artistic talent. More out of curiosity than for any other reason, Borglum began some rough pencil-sketching after his brother had gone, and at odd times he drew the interior of the cabin, the ranch as it was submerged in a blizzard of 1891, and cows and horses. The work interested him more and more, and he finally decided to become an artist. For some time he lived the typical artist's life in California and Cincinnati, winning his first real successes in the latter place, where he was compelled to go to the stables for his horse studies. Finally, he gravitated to the Latin Quartier in Paris, where his remarkable sculptural pieces, redolent of the Western spirit and representing such subjects as "Lassoing Wild Horses," "The Rough Rider," and "The Bucking Broncho," made his name famous. His work was awarded special mention in the Salon, and his "Stampede of Wild Horses" was placed in the center of the United States pavilion at the Paris Exposition. Later, he sent a dozen pieces to the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo. Mr. Goodrich concludes his sketch of Borglum's notable career with the following words:

"Solon Borglum to-day is not in any essential way different from the man Joe Andrews and the other 'boys' knew in Nebraska. He is a quiet, unassuming, decided man, simple in his habits, ready still for hardship, caring nothing for luxury. He is and will always be, I think, akin to the frank, impulsive, just

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life of the old West. He will tell you that most of the things one reads about the frontier are caricatures, that the 'bad man' of the plains is no worse than the 'bad man' of New York, and that the cowboy has many points of advantage over the Wall Street banker. He will tell you—for his sympathies are with them—that the Indians are treacherous only when they are dealt with treacherously, that to fight was their only method of guarding their rights, and that most of their massacres were just in intent. He feels as he did when a boy, that a swinging gallop on a Western pony is more real than a year's schooling.

"His art is an expression of the man who felt the fierce epic of the West beating in his heart and knew it not, who knew himself a part of a mysterious Something that he could not put into words. And, because it is always unconscious, because it is never the message of a personality, it becomes the great West itself, the history of a picturesque century, the classic of the frontier, with all its virility, its rough tenderness, its rugged rhythm. The swinging rush of the stampeded herd is there, the sway of the wind in the prairie grass, the mystical union of all with the horse and its rider, as vital as the old Norse Sagas."

THE PERMANENCE OF "RAGTIME" MUSIC.

"RAGTIME," its origin, its status, its merits and demerits, and its chances for perpetuation, have been worrying musicians for some time. In the Chicago Federation of Musicians there is a prospect of a split in the organization, leaving the players of the classic on one side and the "ragtime" champions on the other. In Denver last June the American Federation of Musicians at its annual convention passed a resolution condemning "ragtime" and recommending that its members cease playing it. In like manner the Dancing Teachers' Association of America and the National Music Teachers' Association have declared their intention to discourage the use of "ragtime" so far as is possible. In spite of all these facts, Mr. Thomas Preston Brooke, a composer of popular music and the leader of the famous "Chicago Marine Band," has a good word to say for "ragtime." He is quoted in the Chicago *Tribune* as follows:

"Ragtime was not discovered or invented by any one. Darwin says 'music was known and understood before words were spoken,' and I believe that ragtime existed in the lower animals long before the advent of man. It is simply rhythm, or intensified rhythm, and I have frequently observed animals keeping time to music having a strong, marked rhythm. Rhythm is the skeleton on which all music is hung, and if you will strip the so-called modern ragtime of its melodies you will have the music that has been in vogue since the beginning of time and that still is the only music of many of the heathen races. It is the 'juba,' buck and wing dance of the old plantation darky, and no more inspiring ragtime was ever played than that which he patted with his hands, shuffled with his feet, or plunked on his rudely constructed banjo. All the old-time 'fiddlers' were ragtime performers. The backwoods player who sat perched on a barrel in a corner at a 'corn-husking bee,' who held his fiddle at his elbow and his bow at half-mast, played the 'Arkansaw Traveler' and 'Up Duck Creek' in a style that would put to shame many of the fellows who claim to have originated what they are pleased to call 'ragtime.'

"Drummers have played nothing but ragtime since the invention of the drum. The bass-drum is now used only to punctuate or emphasize the heavy beats or pulse of the music, but in the original 'sheepskin band' that has furnished martial music for our soldiers in times of war for centuries, the bass-drummer used a stick in each hand and helped out the ragtime rhythm of the snare-drum.

"I have often been asked, 'Why do you play so much ragtime at your concerts?' and I always reply that ragtime music is what is most demanded, and that my mission is to please—not to educate—the masses. It is not a crime to acknowledge that you enjoy ragtime. All the old masters wrote ragtime, and that great poet and wizard of harmony, Richard Wagner, was a past-master at it. It is a well-known fact that the themes for many of our most popular ragtime songs were taken bodily from his operas. . . . . .

"Ragtime is not a fad, as many have declared, and it will not 'die out.' It pleases the God-given sense of rhythm and will endure as long as the warm blood flows in human veins—as long as the world shall stand. Call it what you will—ragtime is as good as any other name—it existed centuries before our time and it will go on for centuries to come after we have been forgotten."

THE "BLUNDERS" OF MATTHEW ARNOLD.

THE literary reputation of Matthew Arnold is mercilessly assailed in an article from the pen of Mr. Francis Grierson, which appears in the current issue of *The Westminster Review*. Mr. Grierson maintains: (1) that Arnold was not a man of the world; (2) that he was no psychologist: (3) that he never knew the meaning of passion; (4) that he could not reason from cause to effect." "Of the great critics," he declares, "Arnold is the hardest and most flinty. He emits sparks, but no flame." Mr. Grierson continues:

"He [Arnold] was ushered in on that tide of Philistinism which arrived on these shores at the passing of the romance spirit in poetry and literature. The great ones were gone—there was no Byron or Shelley or Napoleon; there was nothing to do but to sink back in the easy-chair of platitude and introspection, and become so eminently respectable as to be imminently reactive. There were no more social upheavals, no more poetic battles to fight and win, nothing was left but the plain hemming and stitching of the poetic patterns left by the immortal fashioners of world-ideals. Sometimes the poetic remnant was not only stitched but embroidered, for Tennyson represented one side of the poetic reaction as Matthew Arnold represented the other. People had ceased to travel and think for themselves. They sat still, like Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Arnold, in one place. It became the fashion to stay at home, live in the lap of abundance, take life easy, and weave a web of poetry to suit a plain people living in a plain age. The labor-saving, machine-made thought of the time made a nonchalant pessimist of Tennyson and a purblind preacher of Arnold."

In an age when pedantry and critical hair-splitting were going out of fashion, continues Mr. Grierson, Matthew Arnold "revived the mode, and made the search for literary and ethical nuances the order of the day":

"In speaking of the love-letters of Keats, Arnold blunders into a brutal criticism of a mere boy for the offense of writing passionate love-letters! And again, in his remarks on Shelley, he makes the astounding assertion that this poet has no influence on serious minds, and this in spite of the immense influence exerted by Shelley in his two greatest poems! In summing up the work and personality of Heine our critic spoils a fine study of the German poet by turning Philistine at the close through fear, no doubt, of being thought too liberal. Some of his judgments are not only provincial but parochial. No censure is too severe for a critic who places George Sand above Lamartine. But Arnold was no seer; and no criticism is worth a pinch of snuff that can not tell us what the next twenty or thirty years will do for the fame of an author. Much of the ignorance in this country touching French writers of genius is due to Arnold's absurd notions about them. His dictum: 'The French are great in all things, supreme in none,' sounds well, but there never was a saying so profoundly superficial. Arnold mistakes power for vision and weight for quality. . . . Having been brought up in a certain social element he could not free himself from a mechanical way of looking at things. Even the best education can not change a man's nature. There was born in Matthew Arnold a reticence and reserve which forbade him attaining that personal power and independence which distinguished Shelley, Keats, and Byron. In poetry his note was the Wordsworthian note; but this moral note of itself never yet made a great poet. Universality made Shakespeare; imagination and style made Milton; passion and imagination Shelley; beauty and passion Keats; passion and romance Byron; passion and humanity Burns. Matthew Arnold, as a poet, has plenty of brain and muscle, but 'the blood

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is the life'; and his poetry lacks the crimson element. Arnold's idea of life was based on insular methods and customs. Early in youth he was taught to use the balance-pole of introspection while walking the crack of moral platitude and automatic reasoning. He crossed and recrossed the pedantic wire with such dexterity that the act became monotonous; the audience longed for a slit in the silk tights, or a sudden head-over-heels, or a sprain of the ankle, to give a human turn to the performance. But no incident of the kind ever occurred. The critic, like the poet, received the decorous applause of hands enveloped in white kids and throats encased in Victorian collars; of people in the stalls who preferred the ballet, but who arrived too early to miss the wire-walking. For correction like this creates admiration, but no enthusiasm or sympathy."

The fundamentally false note in Arnold's criticism, says the writer, lay in the fact that he regarded poetry as a criticism of life, whereas, as a matter of fact, "sentiment and emotion lie beyond the critical faculty; and the man who checks his inspiration in order to criticize his work will never attain the supreme in anything." Mr. Grierson concludes:

"If Walt Whitman had been educated in the same country and school as Matthew Arnold he would, without doubt, have become a second Wordsworth writing in blank verse and imitating other poets. His thought, instead of being as free as the air of a whole continent, would have been cramped within the space of some parish or county. But if Matthew Arnold himself had spent five years of his youth in France and Germany, and five years more in America, he would have seen the world in a truer light. He knew no more of the world and its ways than he knew of psychology. He visited America when he was too old to receive any practical benefit from his visit. The academical seal was burned into his youth by a fiery discipline. With classicism on one hand, and a stiff-necked mechanical age on the other, it is no wonder that he produced criticism without literary creation and poetry without passion.

"Writers who live under restraint never attain the supreme. The faintest idea of fear is enough to put a damper on the creative instinct The fear of this or that school, this or that critic, this or that belief, puts out the fire of inspiration. Arnold imitated Wordsworth, and Wordsworth imitated Milton, but Milton imitated no one. The spirit of originality and fearlessness are one Arnold lived at a time when preaching was not yet dead and modern psychology not yet born. It was not his fault that he knew so little of the world and human nature. But it will be our fault if we continue to accept his strictures of the poets as the pronouncements of a scientific and philosophical authority."

FRENCH AND ITALIAN TRIBUTES TO RISTORI.

THE eightieth anniversary of Adelaide Ristori, to which we have already referred (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 8), was made the occasion of many celebrations in Italy. In Rome, a gala performance was held at which Tommaso Salvini and Signor Novelli gave their services and declaimed verses in her honor. The numerous and costly birthday gifts presented to her were exhibited on the stage, among them being a gold medal expressly struck by order of the Minister of Education, and a gold-and-diamond bracelet from Queen Helena. During recent weeks, many glowing tributes have been paid to Ristori by the press in all parts of the world. Especially interesting are the reminiscences coming from Italy, the land of her birth, and from Paris, the city that created her world-wide fame. The following account of Ristori's eventful life is condensed from *L'Illustrazione Italiana* (Milan):

Adelaide Ristori was the daughter of two humble dramatic artists, who were members of one of those nomad companies that in the first quarter of the last century went from city to city, and were especially peculiar to Italy. They traveled in wagons similar to those used to-day by mountebanks. The little Adelaide made her *début* before she was three months old in a farce entitled "The New Year's Gifts," in which is introduced a new-born babe concealed in a basket; but she did not adapt herself to the part, making her voice heard in the most unmistakable manner and obtaining effects of comic art neither desired nor foreseen! Her second appearance was at three years of age, and after that she was seen frequently in public performances. At fourteen she was taking leading parts, and at eighteen she won a great triumph as "Marie Stuart."

Soon after this began a new period of her life. "I had arrived at the age," she writes in her "Memoirs," "when the heart experiences the need of other affections than those of art. But I was not able to make up my mind to matrimony for fear that it might injure the career to which I was devoted; destiny, however, allotted to me for companion a gentle soul, who, sharing my taste for the fine arts, far from restraining my soaring ambition, excited it, stimulating me to greater efforts. After a series of grave obstacles of a romantic nature, I was united in marriage to the Marquis Giuliano Capranica Del Grillo. I had the supreme joy of becoming the mother of four children, two of whom, to our great grief, were soon taken from us by death. The two remaining ones were destined to fill the void in our hearts." For

AS "MARIE ANTOINETTE." AS "LADY MACBETH." AS "LUCRETIA BORGIA."

MADAME RISTORI IN SOME OF HER HISTORIC RÔLES.

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a time after her marriage she retired from the stage. Upon her return she matured the project of giving some representations in Paris, from which visit dates the period of her world-wide reputation; here were her triumphs, rendering her celebrated over all the actresses of her time. After the European triumphs began the American. In September, 1866, she crossed the Atlantic, and remained harvesting laurels and dollars until 1868, when she returned to her native country. Memorable for the actress was the year 1873, in which she realized one of the greatest of her desires: the reciting of the sleep-walking scene of Lady Macbeth in English. In 1882, after having completed the tour of the world, in which she touched all the five continents, she returned to England, and with English actors recited in the language of Shakespeare the parts of Lady Macbeth and of Elizabeth. She was thus preparing to close her career in a most triumphal and astonishing manner. She then gave her last performance in America. Having begun her career in the modest coach of wandering comedians, she ended it in a magnificent Pullman sleeping-car, a veritable apartment. Ristori thus describes it: "In the space of sixty-six feet we had an anteroom, drawing-room, two bedrooms, each with dressing-rooms, two rooms for the servants, kitchen, buffet, and, besides, under the car, after the manner of a cellar, immense iron chests in which were our abundant store of provisions. It was a real house on wheels leased for five months." The last two performances of the great actress were at New York; one of "Macbeth" conjointly with the celebrated Edwin Booth, the other of "Marie Stuart," with a German company, for the benefit of the German colony. This performance, which closed the splendid career of Adelaide Ristori, was a most curious one: she, Italian, recited English lines in a German drama, with actors who spoke German.

After that she "left the peplum and the buskins, and laid off the diadem of queen of the stage, except on the occasions of two benefits, but reigns, and will reign, in the Roman society of which she is an ornament, and in the hearts of her companions in art who venerate her as a kind counselor and a generous benefactress." The society providing for aged dramatic artists is among the things most dear to her heart, and when the festivities in honor of her anniversary were first spoken of, she wrote a letter to Tommaso Salvini, president of the society: "I hear that on the 29th of January next"—she wrote—"many companies desire to celebrate my birthday by giving in my honor the performances of that evening. If that be so, nothing would give me more pleasure than to have a part of the receipts applied to the benefit of the aged actors who are members of our society, and who were my companions in my long artistic career."

A writer in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) lays stress on the part played by Ristori's father in her development, and repeats the remark she once made: "How much do I owe to my father! His good sense and his enlightened severity developed and fashioned in me the actress." He continues:

"It should be said that Ristori from the first received an extraordinary welcome. She was so beautiful. 'Ah,' one day exclaimed an old and celebrated actor, 'ah, my son, you can not imagine how beautiful Ristori was! Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful!' and the aged and famous actor, not knowing how otherwise to give an idea of such beauty, repeated with solemn gesture and fervid accent, '*bella, bella, bella!*' But exactly for this reason the spectators applauded furiously without preoccupying themselves whether in that easy success the future of the young actress did not run the risk of being compromised. Ristori . . . writes of the first steps and of the paternal guidance as follows: 'He (my father) did not cease to admonish me, lecture me, discourage my self-love, saying that only to my youth and attractions were to be attributed the enthusiastic greeting that I had received from the public, and that I must not for a moment believe that I had arrived at success.'"

Referring to the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of Adelaide Ristori throughout Italy, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"Paris would be ungrateful not to join its note to this concert of praises, for it was Paris that consecrated the renown of Adelaide Ristori. It was Paris that made of this Italian star a European star, a universal star, if one may so express oneself. She made her début at the Théâtre-Italien, June, 1855, in the 'Myrrha' of Alfieri. From the first evening it was greeted with indescribable enthusiasm; it was a success more brilliant than any one was prepared for. The next day nothing else was spoken of on the Boulevard. The ticket-offices of the Théâtre-Italien were assailed by a crowd eager for noble and strong emotions. The success grew with each evening. It was madness, delirium. Lamartine was at the performance standing in a proscenium-box, leaning forward until he was half outside the box. Alexandre Dumas, between two acts, rushed to the wings, threw himself on his knees, and devoutly kissed the hands of the tragedienne and even the skirts of her peplum. More calm, but not less enthusiastic, George Sand, Henri Martin, Mignet, Ary Scheffer, Scribe, Legouvé, Madeleine Brohan, surrounded the great actress and complimented her with emotion. And as a new object of worship is not founded without abolishing the preceding one, it was declared that Rachel, who until then had been the favorite tragedienne of the public, was only a child in comparison with the new star, and that, besides, she never had had any talent. Jules Janin, in his feuilleton of the *Débats*, reestablished matters. He declared that Rachel and Ristori both had genius, each of its kind, and that Paris was large enough to shelter their twin glory. The press almost without exception ratified the admiration of the public. . . . For thirteen years Adelaide Ristori, who had refused to enter the Comédie Française, preferring to remain Italian, returned periodically to Paris, where she always received an enthusiastic welcome. It is known that she gave 'Phèdre' in French on the stage of the Rue Richelieu, and that she created and carried across two continents the 'Mèdée' of M. Legouvé, which Rachel had refused to play. The glory of Adelaide Ristori is, therefore, as we said in the beginning, a French glory. In her volume of 'Souvenirs,' the great artist recognizes it in these terms: 'The French have proved to me that there is for them no frontier in the domain of art. I shall always guard in my heart feelings of profound gratitude toward them for the hospitality so generously accorded to the stranger.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

"CLEARLY, the 'plutocrat' has his uses," observes the New York *Times*, apropos of the purchase of the Garland collection of china by J. Pierpont Morgan at a price approaching a million dollars. The collection is believed to be the finest of its kind in the world, and Mr. Morgan's interest secured it permanently for the Metropolitan Museum of Art at a time when its withdrawal to Europe had been practically decided upon.

NOW that Stephen Phillips has become the most prominent living English dramatist, by the successful production of his "Ulysses" and "Paolo and Francesca," there is much newspaper talk in London about the desirability of modifying the rules of censorship, as his two forthcoming plays, "Mary Magdalen," in which Julia Marlowe is to act, and "David and Bathsheba," written for E. S. Willard, can not be licensed until a change is made, on account of the fact that the subjects are Biblical.

THE music-lovers of New York paid at least $18,000 on a recent Saturday afternoon for the enjoyment of the creative and interpretative genius of one man. The man in question was Paderewski, who gave a piano recital in Carnegie Hall at the same time that his opera was being performed in the Metropolitan Opera House. "Had Rubinstein been successful as an opera composer," comments the New York *Evening Post*, "he might have anticipated Paderewski in performing such a double feat; as it is, Poland claims the honor of setting a new standard of success."

ACCORDING to *L'Événement* the director of the French national porcelain works at Sévres has completed the designs for a monumental tower which is to be erected on the hill of St. Cloud on the spot where the so-called "Diogenes's lantern" formerly stood. The tower will be 25 feet in diameter and 150 feet high and will contain seven stories, reached by a double spiral staircase patterned after one in the Château de Chambord. Every part of the tower is to be made of porcelain and *grès cérame* (fine earthenware), and it will be adorned from top to bottom with large bas-reliefs illustrating the flora and fauna of the forest of St. Cloud, in turquoise, emerald, brown, red and other colors on a base of white porcelain. In all, 30,000 pieces of pottery will be needed for the construction of the tower, and their firing will occupy about six years.

A NUMBER of well-known American artists, including John La Farge, John W. Alexander, and Edwin A. Abbey, have issued a statement protesting against the continued imposition of a tariff on works of art. They say: "While the Government of Italy has placed every legal obstacle in the way of the sale and exportation of the artistic treasures of its citizens, realizing that its works of art are one of the most valuable assets of the country our own Government strives to render the importation of these same works of art difficult or impossible, and with such a measure of success that many great works actually owned by American citizens are retained abroad because the tax on their importation is too heavy to be willingly borne. . . . We purpose to bring the matter of the tariff upon works of art once more before the various art societies of New York and, ultimately, before the Fine Arts Federation, in the hope that Congress will be induced to abolish or modify the present tax."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ADOPTION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THE bill now before Congress to provide for the exclusive use of the metric system in government work is meeting with decided opposition in some quarters. The Society of Mechanical Engineers has issued an appeal to its members to exert their influence with representatives to prevent its passage. In *The Electrical World and Engineer* (March 8) appears a letter from Charles T. Porter, whose views seem to represent fairly well the feelings of the opponents of the measure. Says Mr. Porter:

"I propose to show that the English system, employing several units, commensurable with each other, adapted to different uses, and each divided by continual bisection, while making no pretension in that way, is in reality in the highest sense scientific or philosophical; and this by reason of a feature which is wanting in the metric system, and the want of which renders that system unphilosophical, unnatural, and inconvenient for the purpose of mechanical measurement.

"We employ four units of linear measurement—the mile, the yard, the foot, and the inch. Each one of these units has its individuality and a distinctive name. The same is true of the parts obtained by continual bisection. Each of these also has its individuality and distinctive name.

"The problem always is, How can the idea of any distance or dimension be formed in the mind and conveyed to other minds with the greatest distinctness? The answer is obvious. We must employ the largest available unit of measurement, and supplement this, as required, by smaller units, employing the largest available division formed by continual bisection. When the reality can not be expressed in this way, then, and not till then, must we resort to the decimal system of division, the value of which, in this limited field, is beyond all estimation.

"This mode of expression brings the distance or dimension before the mind with a definiteness which can not even be approximated in any other way. This advantage is possessed by the English system of measurement, and is retained by it to the utmost useful limit. Thus, we do not say 17,600 yards, but 10 miles; we do not say 120 inches, but 10 feet. And so universally. By employing the largest suitable unit, we see the distance or the dimension as a vivid reality. We are enabled also to apprehend more clearly the relation to one another of the different members of any construction. We reach correct proportions more readily, are less liable to errors either of design or figuring, and are more likely to detect errors if these are fallen into. . . . . .

"Is there not power enough in the English-speaking people to defend for their own mechanical engineers the invaluable principle of employing the largest unit of measurement, and, moreover, to make its application as universal for constructive work, as it is for everything else, for the civil engineer, for geographical measurement, for the circle and for time?"

On this the paper in which Mr. Porter's letter appears makes the following editorial comments:

"Mr. Porter's strange view is that the English system is preferable for the reason that it employs a variety of units, and he gives as an example the mile, yard, foot, and inch, each of which is recommended for use in dealing with appropriate dimensions. So far as this argument claims any advantage over the use of the kilometer for roads, the meter for short distances, and the centimeter and millimeter for smaller lengths, it seems only to recommend diversity and complexity of numerical ratios. Of the same order of distinctive use and procedure would be the denomination of all house lengths in feet, all church lengths in yards, all ship lengths in cables, all horse lengths in 'hands,' etc. How distinctive such a system might be made! As to the matter of the decimal point, sums of money are always expressed, in our decimal system, in the largest suitable unit, commencing with mills and proceeding with decimal strides to billions. If these numbers are written down there is always a danger of error from an accidental misplacement of the decimal point. A man who writes his income as ten thousand dollars, carried out to cents, is liable to make his income appear as a million dollars, by placing the decimal point at the end, and a similar liability to errors occurs throughout the whole range of our decimal arithmetic. It is, however, an unwarranted reflection on the American mechanic's common sense and sense of proportion to imply that the decimal point would demoralize the workshop, and yet by some this objection has been urged as a crucial one. . . . . .

"To our mind, the question of the general adoption of the metric system is entirely a practical one—a matter of dollars and cents—and a philosophical discussion such as that of Mr. Porter has nowadays merely an academic interest. We venture to say that all who have lived any length of time in a country employing the metric system have experienced some surprise at the facility with which they became accustomed to its use in daily life. In making purchases the liter, the kilogram, the 50 grams, and the meter in a very short time take on an individuality quite equal to the corresponding English units; and the student very quickly finds the centimeter and millimeter adjusted to their linear value in his mind and to his eyes. Not the slightest difficulty would, we believe, be experienced by the American people in assimilating the metric system, while their gain through being able to easily interconnect the various units would be an enormous boon, and the benefit to our export trade incalculable."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY'S TRIUMPH.

THE latest feat of Mr. Marconi, the transmission of intelligible messages for a distance of 1,551 miles, has already been briefly noted in these columns. We now give full particulars from an article in *The Scientific American* (March 15). It appears that on the last westward trip of the American Line steamship *Philadelphia*, Marconi made experiments to determine exactly to what distance it was possible for his station at Poldhu, Cornwall, to transmit an intelligible message. He asserts that at a distance of some 1,551 miles he received distinct communications, and that simple signals were perceptible at 2,100 miles. Says the writer of the article referred to:

"Those who were skeptical when the news was first spread last December of transoceanic signaling will have but little to criticize in the last performance of Marconi. The officers of the *Philadelphia* and the tape of the recording instrument fully corroborate the statements of the inventor. In Newfoundland Marconi had received the sound of the signal 'S' through a telephone-receiver, so faint was the ticking of the instrument; but now he can exhibit ribbons of paper bearing the messages sent from Cornwall up to a distance of 1,551 miles, and after that the signal letter 'S' to a distance of 2,099 miles.

"The *Philadelphia* sailed from Cherbourg on Saturday, February 1, at 6 P.M. Two hundred and fifty miles west of Poldhu the first experimental message was received, which read, 'Stiff southwest breeze. Fairly heavy swell.' That same night, when the *Philadelphia* was 500 miles off Cornwall, a second message was received, reading, 'All in order. Sign. Do you understand?' Both of these messages the chief officers of the ship signed. On the 4th, when the *Philadelphia* had passed the 1,000-mile mark of her voyage, the captain and first officer of the vessel received a message, 'Fine here. Thanks for telegram.' The following morning saw the receipt of a fourth message, when the *Philadelphia* was 1,163 miles west of Poldhu. It read, 'May every blessing attend you and your party.' The fifth message, which was the last that came in words, was received on the same day, and its import was somewhat similar to that of the second. After the receipt of the fifth message the letter 'S' was telegraphed by the operator at Cornwall merely to inform those on board the vessel that the station was still at work. Finally, when the liner had passed the 2,099th mile, the tests were stopped. The messages mentioned were only a few of those actually received. Communication was kept up almost constantly; but it was deemed unnecessary to submit to the public more than half a dozen signed tapes."

Marconi, the writer goes on to say, hopes to succeed in transmitting messages commercially across the Atlantic during the coming three months, from his present station at Poldhu to two

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on the American side, one at Cape Breton and the other at Cape Cod. Substantial towers will be erected to withstand the fierce gales of the coast, and the instruments will be of the latest type and highest power. To quote again:

"The receiver of the *Philadelphia* was not constructed for long-distance work. For that reason it was capable merely of receiving, not of sending, messages. The success obtained may be fittingly termed a triumph for Marconi and for his system.

"At the present time wireless telegraphy has been of service chiefly in placing steamships in communication with one another. Both in the merchant marine and in the navies of the world we may soon expect to see a rapid development and a more general introduction of the Marconi system and as well as of its European rivals. That wireless telegraphy will sooner or later become a formidable competitor of the submarine cable seems fairly certain; but whether it will ever supersede land telegraphy is a question open to some discussion. Wireless apparatus is so much costlier than the simple Morse instruments commonly used that, despite the necessity of using wires and poles, it is doubtful whether communication on land will be seriously modified for many a decade to come. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the speed of transmission by the Morse system is far higher than that which has so far been obtained by ethereal telegraphy. The quadruplex systems of telegraphy which have been introduced in late years have increased the speed of transmission by means of wires to an enormous extent. Many sets of Marconi instruments would be required to send the messages which are carried by a single wire in a quadruplex system. But after all is said and done it can not be disputed that a new method of communication has been devised which promises to be fully as important as the inventions of Bell and Morse."

"THE OPEN DOOR" IN THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

THIS phrase, so familiar in the domain of international trade, bids fair to acquire a new meaning when applied to therapeutics. Dr. E. Marandon de Montyel, medical director of the Asylum of Ville Evrard, tells us in the *Revue Philanthropique* (Paris, February 10) that it is now used to designate the new methods in the treatment of the insane which have been inaugurated in Scotland, and which, Dr. Montyel believes, bid fair to replace the old methods of isolation. He says:

"The new treatment is the exact opposite of the old. The closed asylums are replaced by buildings with open doors, without walls, exterior or interior, or covered galleries, and arranged in the form of a village where the harmless patients, constituting from 60 to 70 per cent., may circulate freely, while the 30 to 40 per cent. of dangerous ones are kept in villas closed only with ordinary locks and a neat grating gate. But it is not only the establishment that the open door transforms; its effect is seen especially in the treatment, which continues as much as possible the ordinary life of the patient. The visits of relatives and friends are encouraged; they may take their meals with the inmates, in a room which resembles a restaurant, may walk with them, and during the course of treatment may take them home for days. During convalescence, these home visits may last for months. There is absolute liberty in writing and an abolition of all punishment except restriction of liberty, which is the only means used to preserve order."

It is stated by Dr. Montyel that under this method escapes are less frequent than under that of the closed door. He goes on to say:

"If facts did not prove the error of incarcerating insane patients, a little reflection might do it. Every lunatic is at bottom a melancholiac; the gayest of them is seeking to drown his melancholy and weeps oftener than he laughs. Must it not increase this melancholy, convincing one patient that he is a knave and another that he is a victim, to confine them in a condition altogether different from that to which they have been accustomed, to deprive them of all initiative, and force them to a passive obedience worse than that of a barrack because it is more perpetual? Assuredly it must, for altho they are madmen they have not ceased to be men. Everything in an asylum should tend, on the contrary, to drive away sadness and induce gaiety. As the joyous music of David dispelled the melancholy of Saul, so all the surroundings of the insane patient, everything he sees and hears, should have the same object. All thorns and pebbles should be removed from his path, the aim should be to make him walk upon a bed of roses, instead of subjecting him to the torture to which the charming euphemism in vogue has given the name of isolation."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUMAN RACE.

IN a recent lecture on "The Possible Improvement of the Human Breed," Dr. Francis Galton shows by statistics that an improvement of the breed in man is desirable, and that a very slight change in this direction might have great results; and he concludes with the hope that some day landowners may feel as much pride in having a fine breed of men on their estates as they now do in their prize herds of cattle or flocks of sheep. Mr. F. Legge, in a review of this lecture in *The Academy and Literature* (London, February 15), while agreeing with Dr. Galton in his hope, remarks that the process by which this last result is to be obtained is not easily discoverable. He goes on to say:

"In a society founded, like ours, upon the greatest possible liberty of the individual, any attempt at compulsion is out of the question, and it is very difficult to see how any inducement that could be held out would have any practical effect. Every father, whether duke's son or cook's son, would, I suppose, have fine rather than puny children if he could, and no prospect in the way of money prizes would lead him to take pains that parental vanity would not."

But more than this is true. Even if we could bring about the marriage of the fit, it would be of no avail without the destruction or isolation of the unfit. He says:

"Some such course has actually been recommended by Dr. Robert Anderson and other penologists in the case of habitual criminals; but as, to give our experiment any chance of succeeding, those condemned must form at least one-half of the population, this last alternative would resolve itself into the fitter half sustaining by their labors, and at the same time keeping in ward, the more unfit—a state of things that would make life more intolerable for the jailers than for the prisoners. The unscrupulous rulers would, therefore, be driven to the first alternative of summary execution."

Even thus, according to Dr. Galton's critic, we should not arrive at the wished-for result. He asks:

"Would the race thus artificially created endure? I think not, because its physical excellences would be probably neutralized by corresponding mental deficiencies. . . . Moreover, the race which we have imagined would be practically withdrawn from the struggle for existence which operates upon the humbler members of their species, and all history goes to show that this alone produces a tendency to insanity, or, at the least, weakness of brain. . . . . .

"The relation of insanity to evolution has not hitherto been very generally appreciated, but it now becomes fairly plain that insanity is but one of nature's means of eliminating the unfit. 'Whom the gods wish to destroy they first drive mad' is quite as true of man in the group as of individuals. Esquirol showed some time ago that the proportion of insane to sane among the royal families of Europe was, when compared to the same ratio among the common people, as sixty to one; while Haeckel thinks that, if as accurate statistics could be obtained of the prevalence of insanity among the aristocracy, the number of insane individuals among them would be seen to be 'incomparably larger.' The aristocracy of the Continent, and especially of Germany, to which we may suppose him to refer, is not, like our own House of Lords, continually recruited from the ranks of the *bourgeoisie*, and has therefore become, like the group of royal families, excessively 'inbred.' With the lower animals the same result of artificial selection, when pushed to excess, frequently appears.

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The experiences of circus proprietors and showmen, together with those of scientific experimenters like Mr. Hobhouse, are hardly wanted to convince us that while 'high-bred'—that is, carefully selected—animals are generally excessively stupid, the most intelligent and easily taught horses, dogs, and cats are of mongrel breed. Nor is this all. One of the most frequent forms of mental disease among animals shows itself in the form of a perversion of the natural instincts which leads the parent to ill-treat, or sometimes to devour, his or her own offspring. This seems to be especially prevalent among high-bred stock, and one seldom passes a pen of prize sheep without noticing one or more ewes tied by the head to the hurdles, in order that the lambs may get a chance at the food of which these 'unkindly mothers,' as the shepherds call them, would otherwise baulk them. How far this cause would operate in the case of man is difficult to say, but statisticians tell us that the use by certain pampered classes of preventives against the increase of the family—which seems due to the same perversion at one remove—has already caused a perceptible falling-off in the birth-rate. Taking, therefore, all these facts together, it seems that any serious attempt to improve the breed of man by artificial means would be met by nature with the elimination of the improved race."

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND BIRD-MIGRATION.

SOME interesting investigations have recently been made on the connection between the migration of birds and the weather by the Meteorological Office at London, comparing for the purpose the observed flights of migrating birds over the British Isles, and the daily weather reports. It is clearly shown that a close relationship exists between the two. The *Revue Scientifique* (February 22), which discusses an analysis made by *Ciel et Terre* of these observations, remarks at the outset that the weather to be studied is not that of the places toward which the birds are flying, but that of the region whence they come, as only the latter can influence their movements. It goes on to say:

"In the spring and the autumn at certain favorable times, the movements are continuous and regular; if the atmosphere is only slightly disturbed, the migrants are not disturbed; but if the weather becomes variable, their movements are somewhat hastened.

"Nevertheless, certain weather conditions have a decisive influence in hastening or retarding the migration. Marked bad weather may render it impossible, altho, on the contrary, favorable weather following a bad period may decide the birds to hurry their departure. A sharp cold snap warns them to seek the south, and these cold waves accompany anticyclonic periods where the wind is feeble and very favorable to prolonged flight. The temperature is the most important factor; by it the migration is regulated, when the other meteorological conditions are favorable.

"From the end of September to the beginning of November the autumn migrations from the north-east in the British Isles are clearly influenced by change of weather. In ordinary seasons this period is marked by great movements of immigration, accomplished not only by several species, but by an immense number of individuals. It has been shown that all these great movements are due to the predominance of atmospheric conditions favorable to migrations in Northwestern Europe. These conditions result from the distribution of the barometric pressure; that is to say, from the presence of a great anticyclone on the Scandinavian peninsula, with feeble gradients extending to the southwest, over the North Sea; on the other hand there are these cyclonic conditions to the west of the British Isles with a center of low pressure on the west coast of Ireland or sometimes to the south. Consequently the weather is clear and cold, with light and variable winds, in Norway and Sweden, while in England the sky is overcast and there are strong east winds. This period is preceded in Scandinavia by cyclonic conditions that oppose migration and at the same time warn the birds that it is time to go. The cold weather that follows the formation of the cyclone is another spur, and so it is not astonishing that a brisk movement toward the south occurs as soon as the weather is favorable. . . . . .

"The great spring migrations and most of the smaller ones are undertaken by the birds in the same conditions of pressure that are so favorable to the autumn migrations, that is to say, a high pressure to the northeast of the British Isles, over Norway and Sweden, with slight gradients to the southwest. As in autumn, favorable periods generally follow weather that is decidedly unpropitious to the migrations of the birds.

"The importance of the winds in relation to the migration of birds has been greatly exaggerated. The direction of the wind would appear to be indifferent to them; but its force may put a stop to the movement or carry the birds away from their route. The birds do not migrate when the wind is exceptionally strong, but they pay no attention to its direction. It is true that east winds prevail almost invariably during great movements, and hitherto they have been considered as a determining cause of migration. But it is not so; and we may say that these supposed favorable winds are simply another direct result of the distribution of atmospheric pressure that favors the movement. As far as direction goes, west winds would be equally favorable to the migration, but they are produced by cyclonic disturbances to the north or east of the British Isles, that is to say, over the regions whence our autumn emigrants come.

"We have said that storms may either arrest the migration or prevent it. They carry certain kinds of sea-birds out of their paths, and thus these birds sometimes appear in numerous flocks on the English coast. In stormy weather, characterized by the existence of high pressure, a great number of birds hurl themselves violently against the lanterns of lighthouses and so lose their lives."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE EARTH AS A GREAT STEAM-BOILER.

THE possibility of utilizing in some way the enormous internal heat of the earth has occurred to more than one thinker. That such utilization may actually be accomplished is now believed by some scientific men. Prof. T. C. Mendenhall made the suggestion recently, and now a series of measurements of underground temperatures is being made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Prof. William Hallock, of Columbia University, in an interview reported by Theodore Waters in *The World's Work* (March), expresses his belief that the idea is feasible. He says:

"It is not merely a question of getting steam, it is a question of the quantity of steam that can be had. Hot water is even now drawn from a well and used to heat a dwelling near Boise City, Idaho; and when we pumped out the water which had leaked into the well near Pittsburg, it was so hot that I could not hold my hand in it. Its temperature was about 130°. But while the Pittsburg and the Wheeling wells are capable of heating the water that is left in them over-night, even if their depth were sufficient to turn that water to steam, it would require many hours of waiting, which would rob it of all commercial value. In other words, there would be not the slightest difficulty in obtaining steam from the earth's interior, because that involves merely a little extra labor in boring down into the very hot area, and it is as easy comparatively to bore 10,000 feet as it is to bore 6,000; but in order to give the steam commercial value a method must be provided for dropping the water to the hot area, allowing it time to heat, and yet having it returned to the surface as steam without for a moment interrupting the flow.

"Suppose two holes were bored directly into the earth 12,000 feet deep and, say, fifty feet apart. According to the measurements I made in the Pittsburg well, at the bottom there would be a temperature of more than 240°—far above the boiling-point of water. Now, if very heavy charges of dynamite or some other powerful explosive were to be lowered to the bottom of each hole and exploded simultaneously, and the process repeated many times, I believe the two holes might have a sufficient connection established. The rock would be cracked and fissured in all directions as in deep oil-wells when they are shot; and if

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only one avenue were opened between the holes it would be enough.

"The shattering of the rock around the base of the holes would turn the surrounding area into an immense water-heater. The water poured down one hole in the earth would circulate through all the cracks and fissures, the temperature of which would be over 240°, and in its passage it would be heated and turned to steam which would pass through the second hole to the earth's surface. The pressure of such a column of steam would be enormous; for, aside from the initial velocity of the steam, the descending column of cold water would exert a pressure of at least 5,000 pounds to the square inch which would drive up through the second hole everything movable. The problem is therefore a mechanical one, and the chief difficulty would be the connecting of the holes at the bottom. This accomplished, the water-heater would operate itself and a source of power be established that would surpass anything now in use."

Professor Hallock believes that this plan could probably be carried out for $50,000, and that the owners of the deep well at Pittsburg, already referred to, intend to continue boring it until they reach a region of great heat. The Yellowstone Valley would undoubtedly, he thinks, yield commercial temperatures at much shallower depths, judging from the geysers of this region. The heat might be utilized in other ways besides the generation of steam; for instance, it might generate electricity directly by means of great thermopiles. "Such a system," Professor Hallock remarks in conclusion, "might change the commercial aspect of the world."

Ancestors of the American Indigenes.—Dr. Charles Hallock, passages from whose interesting article on this subject we quoted in a recent issue, writes to THE LITERARY DIGEST that he regards the Korean immigration of the year 544, which led to the founding of the Mexican empire in 1325, as "but an incidental contribution to the multiplying inhabitants of North America." He says: "The Indians, or Indigenes, of both North and South America originated from a civilization of high degree which occupied the subequatorial belt some 10,000 years ago while the glacial sheet was still on. Population spread northward as the ice receded. . . . The gradual distribution of population over the higher latitudes in after-years was supplemented by accretions from Europe and Northern Asia centuries before the coming of Columbus."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IT is stated in *La Nature* by M. Albert Landrin, in an article on the twins Radica and Doodica who were recently separated by a surgical operation in Paris, that more double-monstrosities are born yearly than most people have any idea of. He places the number in Europe alone at one or two per week. Very few, however, live long after birth.

EXPERIMENTS on the imitation of vital phenomena, along the lines of those of Dr. Bütschli, recently described in these columns, have been carried on by Dr. A. D. Houghton of Chicago. He announces that he has succeeded in creating a protoplasmic cell which exhibits many of the attributes of the ameba, but that he has not yet been able to generate one which would be self-perpetuating for an indefinite period. In *The Current Encyclopedia* (January) he explains his work as follows: "I succeeded eventually . . . in producing an active protoplasmic mass containing distinct nucleus-like centers, which exhibited ameboid movement. It assimilated nutriment, it gave the reaction to aniline dyes that organic cells do, it had a protoplasmic reticulum, it showed selective affinity, and it even made feeble attempts at perpetuation of its species. It split into four or five cells, which exhibited the same qualities as the mother-cell. After a period of activity varying in differing experiments from half an hour to three weeks, the cells lost their power and became inert masses. My cells fulfil all the conditions of living cells, such as amebæ, except as to the power of perpetuating their kind indefinitely. I think we shall soon discover the necessary element to make a complete and living organism." Dr. Houghton also refers to the discovery made by Professor Loeb, of Chicago University, that certain marine creatures will reproduce without the addition of the male element if immersed in certain solutions, and adds: "Professor Loeb's discovery seems to point the way for the search for the male element, which appears to be lacking for my cells. I am now trying to find a solution which will impregnate the cells produced from the chemicals, and then the problem of creating life chemically will be solved."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CAN CHRISTIANITY SANCTION DUELING?

DUELS with fatal results have been so frequent in Germany in recent months that it is a matter of interest to learn what the church and its representatives think on the subject, especially as every one of those who fell in these combats was accorded a Christian burial. It is in the nature of a surprise to find that there is a class of Protestant pastors in Germany who are practically ready to defend the custom. The Social Democrats have invented for these men the name of "Duellpfaffen." All the leading German church papers note the existence of this pro-duelling sentiment. At the funeral of Adolf von Benningsen, the latest victim of the custom, the officiating minister, Pastor Langelotz, of Hanover, referred to him as an "unfortunate man compelled to take refuge in the weapons in order to defend the honor of his family and of himself." Benningsen in this case had been the challenger. A noted representative in the German parliament, Pastor Schall, in the course of a public discussion in the Reichstag, made this statement: "It must be granted to the man whose honor has been called into question to defend himself and to repel the charge. In this case, it is often necessary to decide whether he can live as a Christian or, if he will, defend his honor by an open combat to the death."

Count Mirbach, not himself a pastor, but a man prominent in church affairs and standing high in court circles, says: "There are cases thinkable where a duel is inevitable and unavoidable, and where the honor of a man or of his family makes it absolutely impossible for him to follow out the commands of his religion." This seems to concede that Christianity does not sanction dueling and that a Christian can engage in a duel only by violating his principles. In this respect the Prussian General Synod is inclined to a more liberal view of the custom. When appealed to for a condemnation of dueling as a "sin," it declared that this would not be done, as there are many members of the Synod who are excellent Christians, but who thought that under certain circumstances the duel could not be avoided. The Synod, however, adopted a resolution stating that dueling is "against the command of God."

Another recent defender of the duel is Dr. Cuny, a man high in the affairs of state in Berlin, but not in the church. He asserted: "We openly maintain that there are many affairs of honor which can not be settled except by a resort to arms. No matter how much the Philistine may rage against dueling, this remains an excellent educational means."

The vast majority of the pastors and church papers vigorously condemn dueling as altogether unchristian. As illustrative of their sentiments, we quote from the address delivered by Pastor Gemmel, at the funeral of Lieutenant Blaskowitz, who, on the basis of John xi. 33-35, said:

"Our souls are deeply indignant at the direful event. Not that we condemn the young man who fell a victim to a barbarous custom, for he is now before a higher Judge; but we condemn the sin and the spirit of unchristian wickedness that has led to this result. Oh, where are the men who are strong enough and courageous enough to resist the spirit of false honor and of godlessness that have brought such evils!"

Later on Pastor Gemmel wrote to the *Reichsbote* that he had received the warmest words of commendation for his address, even from officers in the army. In the same periodical (No. 276) the famous Pastor Bodelschwingh wrote words of praise, and added:

"One of the leading causes for the evil of dueling is to be found in the church itself. As long as the representatives of the Protestant churches do not come out boldly against the direful evil, the church has but little right to judge those who participate. It is shaming to the Protestants that the Catholic churches

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have taken a more determined stand on the subject and will not allow their members to take part in such a combat."

Bodelschwingh regrets that the last General Synod of Prussia did not petition the Emperor to put a stop to dueling in the army altogether, as he readily could have done by his mere order. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE METAPHYSICAL MOVEMENT."

WHAT is characterized by its advocates as a new departure, "essentially American in its origin," and marked at once by "sturdy optimism, earnest purpose, and settled confidence," is the metaphysical movement of to-day. Mr. Paul Tyner, one of its leading exponents and a former editor of *The Arena*, declares that "The New Thought" (as the metaphysical belief is somewhat vaguely termed) "now numbers more than a million adherents, of whom more than half a million are in the United States." He continues (in the March *Review of Reviews*):

"To most of these the cult stands for a practical, every-day working philosophy that takes the place of a religion and is, indeed, to these people the only possible religion. At the same time thousands of its followers retain their conventional affiliations, finding in the 'New Thought' welcome aid to understanding and appreciation of the living spirit under the dead letter in all religions. Thus, the new teaching appeals equally to people in and to those out of the churches, emphasizing the essentials on which people of various beliefs, or of no belief, may very humanly unite. One reason for its rapid spread in popularity is here apparent, and makes interesting an examination of its development. The movement has for its basic purpose nothing less than a lively realization of the metaphysical truth at the base of all religion and philosophy, not as mystical or intellectual abstraction merely, but as a working force in actual life, eligible to all men everywhere."

Speaking of the literature of the movement, Mr. Tyner says:

"This periodical literature of the 'New Thought' has grown steadily until it now numbers more than one hundred monthly and weekly publications in this country alone. While the new movement is affecting in some measure every aspect of modern life, its influence is most marked in the world of letters. Beginning with a literature all its own, the thought-currents most distinctly identified with the new metaphysics are at last permeating and modifying much of our magazine matter, and imparting a new and indubitable charm to a large proportion of current books of fiction and essays. Indeed, it is becoming evident that the movement has already outgrown the stage when its literature was necessarily written from an unusual and little understood standpoint and addressed to a special and limited audience. The 'New Thought,' in its broader aspects at least, is no longer arcane to the multitude, and even the Philistines are beginning to hear it gladly."

The first of the "New Thought" writers to become popular with the general reader was Henry Wood, of Cambridge, Mass., whose books have sold to the number of over fifty thousand. Other well-known figures in the metaphysical movement are Horatio W. Dresser, author of "The Power of Silence" and "The Christ Ideal"; Ralph Waldo Trine, author of "In Tune with the Infinite" and "What All the World's a-Seeking"; Charles Brodie Patterson, editor of *Mind* and *The Arena*; and Leander Edmund Whipple, editor of *The Metaphysical Magazine*. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, George D. Herron, John Jay Chapman, Bolton Hall, and Miss Lilian Whiting have all put themselves on record as being in sympathy with the aims of this new movement. Probably the most popular of the "New Thought" propagandists is Mrs. Helen Wilmans, who publishes a weekly paper, *Freedom*, at her home in Sea Breeze, Fla. Mr. Tyner outlines the tenets of the metaphysical movement in the following words:

"Not merely the cure of disease, important as that is in itself, but also the entire interdependence of mental and physical states, and the relations of cultivated thought and will to harmonious growth in character and usefulness, are involved in the better understanding of the new metaphysics. Its promise of peace, harmony, light, healing, and uplift has called widespread attention to the claims of the practical metaphysician. All these have their true basis in a right understanding of the nature and power of the mind. The present metaphysical movement, in its vital and growing aspects, is in large degree the result of an attempt to account for mental healing and to give it a lucid and rational interpretation as well as a scientific basis.

"The new metaphysics calls for faith behind works, and for works proving faith. The reality in being of an infinite, eternal, and intelligent energy, principle, or substance, perceptibly active everywhere and always in the phenomena we call life, is its basic premise. This energy, intelligence, substance, law, or principle, while itself the Absolute and Unmanifest, it is reasoned, is the 'great first cause' of all manifestation of every order in the phenomenal world. If it is not as obvious in the little things of our personal life as in the cosmic processes that this Infinite Intelligence is ever a 'power making for righteousness,' the fault is held to be, at bottom, simply one of the individual's consciousness; a lack of recognition and appreciation of his own oneness with the One Life; a mistake calling for correction in his way of thinking. Many Mental Scientists call this immanent power 'God,' which has caused them to be reproached by the unthinking as Pantheists. Others are content with Herbert Spencer's phrase, 'Infinite and Eternal Energy'; still others are partial to the term 'Being.' Perhaps the majority believe that 'Mind' conveys the desired meaning accurately enough for all practical purposes. . . . . .

"This propaganda is not for a moment to be looked upon as that of a new party, sect, or denomination. It antagonizes no sect or denomination as such. Its spirit is cheerful, optimistic, positive, and constructive. Suggestive of genuine Epicureanism rather than the Stoic teachings, it unites the good in both. It inculcates a brave, high endeavor forever making for progress, yet would advance steadily, serenely, and without friction, lubricating the ways and increasing the energy used in the doing of the work of the world. To the Quietism of Molinos and the Quakers it joins the enterprise, the daring, and the strenuousness of the modern spirit, balancing the one with the other, and

CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON. HORATIO W. DRESSER. MRS. HELEN WILMANS. HENRY WOOD.

LEADERS IN THE METAPHYSICAL MOVEMENT.

Courtesy of *The Review of Reviews*.

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avoiding the extremes of either. It thus stands for power in peace and strength in serenity, assuring that equilibrium in the individual and collective life which is essential to healthy progress and permanent happiness."

LOSSES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE results of a mission tour in the United States have led the Rev. M. F. Shinnors, an Irish Roman Catholic priest, to write in *The Irish Ecclesiastical Record* (Dublin) of the losses sustained by his denomination in this country. He considers them large:

"The population of the States has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Has the church increased her membership in the same ratio? The answer must, unfortunately, be a decided negative. There are many converts, but there are many more apostates. Large numbers are rescued from infidelity or heresy, but larger numbers lapse into indifferentism and irreligion. They begin by being bad Catholics and they end in agnosticism. It is very hard to give even an approximate guess at the number of these deserters, but it is, alas! too evident that they may be counted by the million. During the last sixty years, I think, it is no exaggeration to say that as many as 4,500,000 men and women of the Irish race emigrated to America. Of these nearly all were Catholics, and nearly all left their homes in the prime of youth or in the full strength of early manhood. With the proverbial fertility of the Irish race is it too much to say that, at present, there ought to be as many as 10,000,000 Catholics of Irish birth or blood in the United States? But besides these you have to reckon some millions of Catholics from other countries, from Germany, Poland, Italy, France, Austria, and Canada. I do not think, therefore, that I am very wrong in asserting that if all emigrants and their children had remained faithful to the church, we should to-day have in America a population of 20,000,000 Catholics. In other words the leakage of the past sixty years must have amounted to more than half the Catholic population, as account must be taken of the large numbers of converts that I have alluded to."

The reverend gentleman then proceeds to inquire into the proportion of Irish Catholics who sever their connection with the church. He says:

"One can not conjecture with anything like accuracy, but there is no doubt that the proportion is large. Indeed, there are reasons to fear that the great majority of the apostates are of Irish extraction, and not a few of Irish birth. For the Irish seem to get much more easily Americanized than other people, and to be Americanized (I use the word, of course, in an obvious sense) is to be dechristianized. Other immigrants, such as Germans and Canadians, keep up their own language, and their ignorance of the language of the country is a protection for their faith. The Irish unfortunately have not a language of their own to preserve, and the consequence is that they plunge at once into the habits and manners and modes of speech of those around them; they become a few months after their arrival more American than the Americans themselves; they are caught many of them by the spirit of irreligion that breathes everywhere around them."

The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States appreciate this state of affairs, according to Father Shinnors, who says:

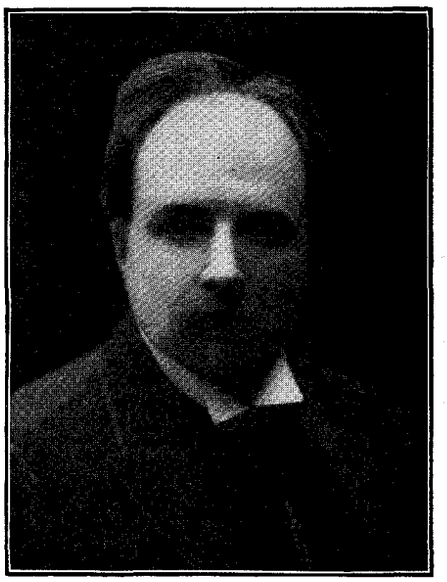
"From Cardinal Gibbons, from Archbishop Corrigan, from Archbishop Ryan, from every American ecclesiastic that takes an interest in our Catholic nation, comes the constant cry to the Irish hierarchy and clergy: Stop the tide of emigration. Save your flocks from the American wolf. Sacrifice not your faithful children to Moloch. For your people, America is the road to hell!"

Commenting upon the conditions thus revealed, *Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) observes:

"Father Shinnors appeals to the priesthood of Ireland to do all in their power to discourage an emigration that involves such perils to the faith and character of their people. American bishops and priests are most vehement in their appeal to 'stop the tide of emigration.' Irish priests, says the writer, could do much to destroy the glamour that surrounds American labor and American citizenship with a false splendor. That is true. But until much more has been done to make life possible for Irish boys and girls in their old land the tide will flow, and the melancholy results described by Father Shinnors will follow for thousands of our peasantry."

IS BELIEF IN MIRACLES ESSENTIAL TO CHRISTIANITY?

NO question in modern religious thought is weightier than this one which Prof. Charles W. Pearson's much-discussed utterance has served to bring once more into prominence. The problem, of course, is far from being a new one. Indeed, it has been noted in several quarters that the Methodist professor used much the same arguments as those embodied in Hume s essay on miracles, published a hundred and fifty years ago. In none of the theological controversies of the past century was the conflict more earnest than in this one over miracles, Renan, Strauss, and Huxley ranging themselves actively on one side, Bishop Lightfoot, Dean Farrar, and Mr. Gladstone on the other. The Rev. Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, who is best known as a journalist, but who has also done considerable work in the field of theology as editor of the London *Expositor* and "The Expositor's Bible," goes over the ground again in his new book, "The Church's One Foundation." The first few sentences of the book show that this "foundation," according to Dr. Nicoll, is the miraculous Christ, and that, if there be no such Christ, "Christianity passes into mist and goes down the wind." He declares:



DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL.
Courtesy of *The Bookman*.

"The church can not without disloyalty and cowardice quarrel with criticism as such. It is not held absolutely to any theory of any book. It asks, and it is entitled to ask, the critic: Do you believe in the Incarnation and Resurrection of Christ? If his reply is in the affirmative, his process and results are to be examined earnestly and calmly. If he replies in the negative, he has missed the way, and has put himself outside the church of Christ. If he refuses to answer, his silence has to be interpreted. . . . No one argues against the right of philosophers to affirm that goodness is everything, that miracles are impossible, and that nothing in Jesus Christ has any importance except his moral teaching. But Christian believers in revelation are compelled to say that these philosophers are not Christians. If they refuse to do so, they are declaring that in their opinion these beliefs have no supreme importance. To say this is to incur the penalty of extinction. For Christianity dies when it passes altogether into the philosophic region. To believe in the Incarnation and the Resurrection is to put these facts into the foreground. Either they are first or they are nowhere. The man who thinks he can hold them and keep them in the background deceives himself. They are, and they ever must be, first of all. So, then, the battle turns on their truth or falsehood. It does not

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turn on the inerrancy of the Gospel narrative. It does not turn even on the authorship of the Gospels. Faith is not a belief in a book, but a belief in a living Christ."

Dr. Nicoll holds that here is a discussion which every Christian believer must enter upon with keenest zest, since "it is a controversy not for theologians merely, but for every man who has seen the face of Christ and can bear personal testimony to his power and glory." He continues:

"If we assume at the threshold of Gospel study that everything in the nature of miracle is impossible, then the specific questions are decided before the criticism begins to operate in earnest. The naturalistic critics approach the Christian records with an *a priori* theory, and impose it upon them, twisting the history into agreement with it, and cutting out what can not be twisted. For example, the earlier naturalistic critics, Paulus, Eichhorn, and the rest, insisted on giving a non-miraculous interpretation. Strauss perceived the unscientific character of this method, and set out with the mythical hypothesis. Baur set to work with a belief in the all-sufficiency of the Hegelian theory of development through antagonism. He saw tendency everywhere. . . . Dr. Abbott sets out with the foregone conclusion of the impossibility of miracles. Matthew Arnold says: 'Our popular religion at present conceives the birth, ministry, and death of Christ as altogether steeped in prodigy, brimful of miracle, *and miracles do not happen.*'"

The trouble with all these and similar critics, declares Dr. Nicoll, lies in the fact that they start out with the assumption that "God can not visit and redeem His people" and that "His arm is chained and can not save." Is it not much more rational, he asks, to take the view that miracle is "the fit accompaniment of a religion that moves and satisfies the soul of men, and that asserts itself to be derived directly from God"? He goes on to say:

"Miracle is part of the accompaniment, as well as part of the content, of a true revelation, its appropriate countersign. Of course those who take this ground do not deny, but rather firmly assert, the steadfast and glorious order of nature. But they hold with equal firmness that God has made man for Himself, and that if He has sent His Son to die for them, the physical order can not set the rule for the way of grace. If God has relented, nature may relent. They believe that if there is a personal God miracles are possible, and revelation, which is miracle, is also possible. They are not dismayed when they are told that the Gospel age was the age when legendary stories and superstitions and miraculous pretensions of the most fanciful and grotesque kind abounded. Nay, rather their faith is firmer, for they take these stories and compare them with the Gospel miracles, and they say, How is it that the stories of the New Testament are lofty and tender and beautiful and significant, while the rest are monstrosities? . . . . Granting the entrance of the Son of God into human history, granting the miracle of the Incarnation of the Supreme, there is little to cause any difficulty. Without the Incarnation, without the Resurrection, we have no form of religion left to us that will control or serve or comfort mankind."

The Gypsy's Religion.—"It is said that the gypsy has no religion," remarks Mr. Riley M. Fletcher Berry in *Frank Leslie's Monthly* (March); "but, to be strictly true, the statement must be modified." He continues:

"In the United States there are some hundreds of German-American Romanys, the list headed by the Freyers, and many Irish and Hungarian gypsies. The distinctively foreign Romanys, including all those just mentioned, but excluding the pure English and American Romanys (the latter of English ancestry near or remote), usually profess the Roman or Greek Catholic religion, and have their children baptized in the ceremony of the Catholic Church. I have seen rosaries and pictures of the Madonna, as well as images of the Romanist and Greek saints, in the wagons of Irish and other more strictly foreign gypsies; but these outward-eye evidences and ceremonials are the most that Roman Catholicism amounts to. The pure English and American gypsies do not profess a religion, tho I have known of one or two of the higher class attending services of the Church of England when 'across the water.' One Romany told me that he did not deny the existence of God, or that Christ (to the gypsies usually indefinitely known as the 'Tickno Duvel' or 'Small God') was the Son of God. A gypsy will do many things for expediency, and churchgoing may sometimes be among the number, for tradition and training do not incline the Romany churchward; but one will find always, tho perhaps but half acknowledged, the recognition among them of the 'Boro Duvel,' the 'Great God,' and of the 'Small God,' 'His Son.'

"Strange ivory or coral charms, fashioned like miniature horns, are often worn to avert the influence of the devil. The most beautiful gypsy girl I ever saw wore a marvelous string of large, exquisite pieces of deep pink coral horns as a necklace. There are many curious charms and superstitions among Romanys, part of which they practise or profess when dealing with the gullible Gorgio. At such times they would deny wholesale or assert their own belief in them, just as seemed the more politic, so that it is really difficult with the majority of gypsies to get at the truth of their degree of faith in these matters; professing and yet scoffing at them, they guard their real feelings and ideas jealously and sacredly."

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES IN THE COLLEGES.

AN investigation has been made by the public relations committee of the Hartford Theological Seminary into the religious conditions existing in American colleges. Some sixty-six colleges reported, and many interesting facts were collected. We quote the following information from a summary of the report in *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg):

Of the 2,317 men in the senior classes of the various institutions 1,675—or about 74 per cent.—are professing Christians, and 294 are candidates for the ministry—a gain of 1.7 per cent. over last year. The Young Men's Christian Association gives evidence of remarkable vitality in almost all the colleges. The special report of the Harvard Y. M. C. A. shows the variety of religious work of the Christian Association within the university. There are five courses in devotional Bible study, with 115 members enrolled, 5,000 daily Bible readings sent to all members of the university and many alumni, a small but well-selected reference library on Bible study and missions, 12 men studying foreign missions. The Harvard Y. M. C. A. manages a social reading-room on T Wharf, Boston, patronized daily by 160 fishermen; sends 15 men every week to teach English at a Boston Chinese Sabbath-school; sends squads of three or four men Tuesday evenings to assist at the Boston Industrial Home and the Merrimac Street mission. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, reports an increase of 33⅓ per cent., Lehigh 100 per cent., Indiana University 20 per cent., Wabash 10 per cent., and Cornell University an increase from 18 per cent. to 21 per cent. of the total enrolment of the institutions in Y. M. C. A. work. In Wesleyan University and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. (founded for colored people and still aided by the American Missionary Association, New York), outside work has taken the form of neighborhood mission work. The University of Vermont carries on city missions, and Haverford College has recently undertaken three missions. There was an advance in religious work more or less marked in 56 institutions.

The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia) finds the present conditions of our colleges most encouraging when compared with those existing fifty or a hundred years ago. It comments:

"Our universities and colleges are not the homes of lawlessness and sometimes ruffianism that the unknowing are often led to suppose. The incidents of cruel hazing and lawlessness with which we are now and again regaled in the newspapers do not represent the normal state of college life in our midst. The deeds of the lawless are splendid 'attractions' for a sensational press; but the press is strangely silent about the vast preponderance of truly religious men who are coming to the front in all works of life and who are the products of our higher schools of learning."

THE article on "Mormonism and Purity," which appeared in our issue of February 22, should have been credited to *The African Methodist Episcopal Church Review* (Philadelphia), instead of to *The American Methodist Episcopal Church Review;* and the quotation in our article on "The Papal Jubilee" (March 15), credited to the "San Francisco *Argonaut* (Rom. Cath.)," should have been credited to the San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.).

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S MISCONCEPTION OF AMERICA.

SOME foreign observers of the results of Prince Henry's trip to the United States are of the opinion that Emperor William may be misled by it. This aspect of a passing international episode prompts *The Spectator* (London) to observe:

"There is only one bad point about this reception of Prince Henry in America,—it may deceive the Emperor William. He has evidently been informed by his agents in Washington that the Americans regard his policy with suspicion, and fully realizing, since the Spanish war, that America is a 'world-power,' and may place obstacles in the way of some of his plans, he has

PRINCE HENRY'S RETURN.

Quick, a doctor! these gentlemen are returning from a pleasure trip to America. —*Ulk.*

cast about for means of soothing American opinion. The easiest method of conciliation is to appeal to a foible; and the Emperor, we fancy, like almost all continentals, imagines that the special American foible is snobbishness. They love, he is told, to be complimented by the great, they worship rank, and they will postpone even serious interests to secure social recognition. Their millionaires like to marry their daughters to dukes; their smart people are always imitating; their travelers are eager for royal or aristocratic invitations. To send them a prince, a real prince, a sailor prince who can behave like a democrat, would, in the judgment of Berlin, delight them all, and convince them that Germany is, after all, their most reliable friend, *the* state which will least oppose their desire for a world-wide commerce."

But the Emperor will find himself mistaken, declares this authority, "for he has read the American character wrong":

"They are no doubt a sensitive people, keen to perceive and to resent anything which savors of slight, and greatly pleased whenever they see that the ancient courts acknowledge the nation of which they are so proud as among the greatest of the earth. There are but six first-class Powers in the world, and in the visit of Prince Henry America is acknowledged publicly and with great and honorific ceremony to be one of the six. . . . But the snapshots we should like to see would be those of the President and Mr. Hay just before and just after the Prince had made some political request. They would hardly look, if our view of the American temperament is correct, like the faces of the same persons. The infinitely courteous hosts will in a moment be hard business men, thinking not of the pleasantest sentences to say, but of the permanent interests of the United States. Only the humor might linger a little in the eyes."

The idea that some unpleasant discoveries regarding the American character will be made in the near future by Emperor William is thus set forth in *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"What will the editors who entertained the Kaiser's brother be writing when that little question about the possibility of German colonization in Brazil comes up for discussion? It will not come up for discussion just yet, perhaps, but will Prince Henry's visit affect American opinion on that particular point? We imagine it will not. But the Kaiser, we take it, thinks it will."

Such a view of the case does not seem to commend itself to the *Temps* (Paris), which even inclines to the opinion that the Americans may be too much impressed by Prince Henry's courtesy. It calls attention editorially to the participation of the daughter of the President of the United States in the proceedings:

"Some chagrined spirits are decidedly of opinion that a young person of whom the Constitution of the United States knows nothing is being singularly pushed forward. As for the great public, it is delighted with the Prince's affability and with the good grace of the young girl, who has shown once again that American women are everywhere in their place and at their ease, even or rather especially in the midst of those grandeurs to which they were not born. The celebrations and the tour of Prince Henry of Prussia formed, for a democracy infatuated with official pomp and particularly sensitive to old Europe's distinctions of rank, an agreeable relaxation from political cares."

It has not occurred to the German press, apparently, that Emperor William may misunderstand this country. Such papers as the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) actually congratulate him upon his insight into things American.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KITCHENER'S MILITARY VALUE.

ENGLISH estimates of Lord Kitchener's capacity are high, notwithstanding continental Europe's depreciation of his work as leader of the British campaign in South Africa. The following is from *The Standard* (London):

"Small parties have got through here and there, and De Wet is still at large. But it must be remembered that all the experience of past wars goes to show how extremely difficult it is to construct lines which a resolute enemy can not cut somewhere. Napier has hinted his doubts whether even Wellington's famous entrenchments at Torres Vedras did not remain unbroken largely because Massena could not make his mind up to attack them. The repeated escapes of De Wet are sufficiently accounted for by his unfailing scent of danger and his wealth of resource."

This commentator distinguishes between the excellent results obtained by Kitchener himself and the misfortunes over which he could have no control. *The Pilot* (London) admits certain drawbacks in the plan of campaign:

"The comparative ease with which the Boers break through wire entanglements, once they nerve themselves to a rush, is disapppointing, but yet we willingly recognize once again the fertility of resource these people display in adapting means to ends. Every artifice which familiarity with the chase can suggest is pressed into the service of war, and having first shown us how to use wire they now show us how to destroy it. But tho Lord Kitchener has thus to move slowly, yet he moves."

Even papers which are not well disposed toward the war are friendly to Kitchener. Thus *The Daily News* (London) praises his good judgment in more than one emergency:

"Mr. Chamberlain announced last night that Lord Kitchener has already accepted the surrender of some minor Boer leaders on the understanding that their liability to banishment under the proclamation should not be enforced. We are not told how many leaders are included in this exemption, and we take the liberty of supposing that they are very few. But it is at least a symp-

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tom of a change of mind in the right direction. It is, unhappily, impossible to give the credit of initiative in the matter to his Majesty's Government; for it seems that Lord Kitchener, who as a soldier must have recognized the complete absurdity of the position, accepted these surrenders on his own responsibility. . . . Perhaps now the Government will pick up some element of statesmanship from the soldier whom they are employing in South Africa."

The comparative failure of the British commander in South Africa must be attributed primarily to lack of good horses, in the opinion of *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Nothing will ever remedy this defect until we are as superior in horseflesh as we are in men. The parliamentary paper on remounts just issued contains matter which is worth a good deal of study in this connection. Certainly the War Office is very far from being free from blame. They were too slow at first; they were all at sea as to their sources of supply; they bought the wrong kind of animal; and they failed to look far enough ahead and to provide a sufficient reserve. But we are not disposed to blame them severely for their repeated inquiries to Lord Kitchener as to when he would be able to reduce his enormous demands."

THE FOREIGNER ON THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

THE subject of the strenuous life, as lived and urged by Theodore Roosevelt, is now attracting English attention. In a conspicuous leading editorial *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is a remarkable example of a man who has reached the highest place without losing any of his youthful enthusiasms. He has seen the worst side of politics, he has had to submit to the innumerable compromises and acceptances of the second-best by which a practical man struggling among conflicting interests contrives to get things done, he has seen the ebb and flow of public opinion, and he still emerges with a high opinion of his fellow men and with an immense belief in the power of zeal and energy to influence the future. There is a good deal in his teaching which might alarm quiet people. He is very pushful, he has no belief that wars will cease, he is an expansionist, an imperialist, with a great belief in his flag and the destiny of his people. But on the other side he brings the same fervent feelings to bear on domestic reform in the United States, and he manages to combine with them a code of practical wisdom in regard to political organizations and party politics which might have been framed for our use as well as for the use of Americans."

"Such a man has his dangerous side, especially in America," thinks *The Speaker* (London):

"For Mr. Roosevelt in his ardent expansiveness, his dogmatic impatience, and the violent aggressiveness of his militarism represents in all its nakedness the extreme type of the reaction against many of the soundest and most genuinely conservative tendencies of American policy and character. . . . He is not satisfied to be upright and to do manly things. He must talk of his uprightness and of his manliness, so that his fellow men may hear and applaud. His formulæ are simple and primitive. He wishes the American boy to have 'character,' but he fails to tell him how to attain it, or, indeed, what it really means. He inculcates courage and honesty on Americans in general, but he is, as we have seen, the strenuous eulogist of war against the Filipinos striving for the same right to independence on which American greatness is founded. He is in himself a good man, and his courage is proved; but he has never grasped the essential fact that he who can dare to be in the right with two or three is a braver man than he who wins the applause of the multitude and has his manliness certified by the votes of a majority."

The strenuous life will make Mr. Roosevelt a formidable figure in the Presidential chair, according to Edouard Rod in the *Correspondant* (Paris):

"He shows us that an enormous force may arise any day in the Union to precipitate itself upon a career of conquest. And when one remembers that this book is the work of the present head of the state, who, owing to the peculiar circumstances of his accession to power, may remain nearly twelve years in office, one feels forcibly that something has changed in the world."

The net result of a study of Mr. Roosevelt's writings, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), is that the Americans have a President upon whom they may congratulate themselves without reserve and who will probably give them uneasiness only on the score of his imperialist ambitions.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHAMBERLAIN AS ENGLAND'S NEXT PREMIER.

CONTINENTAL newspapers affect to look upon Lord Rosebery as England's coming premier, but there is a tendency in the English press to regard Joseph Chamberlain as the inevtable head of the next government. An anonymous writer in *The National Review* (London), after dwelling upon Mr. Chamberlain's qualities, declares:

"It is, however, because he is the most progressive and youthful-minded of our statesmen that he is worthiest to lead the nation. Tho advancing in years, he is not, like many of his col-

THE SLEEPING KING.
LORD SALISBURY: "What a joke if I wake up and don't resign!"
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

leagues, tied to the traditions and shibboleths of the remote past. He is emphatically open-minded, and opportunist in the best sense, which means that he does not start with *a priori* rules, but is ready to adapt the rules to the occasion. . . . Above all things he is alive to the importance of the imperial movement, and to the trend of colonial sentiment. He has understood more clearly than the older type of Liberals that in these days, when the doctrines of statesmen on the Continent are based upon the ideas of Hegel and Nietzsche, England can no longer, without running the risk of national annihilation, cling to her old sentimental aims. In a world where force is once more tending to become the arbiter, she must have force on her side and be not unprepared to use it. Isolated in Europe and without allies there whom she can trust, she must consolidate the bonds of sentiment which hold together the diverse units of her empire. To be supported to the bitter end by her great autonomous colonies, she must show them that she, too, in the hour of need will stand by them and make sacrifices for them."

The same writer has no patience with the support given to Rosebery for the premiership:

"England has to make in this hour a choice as fateful as the choice of Er in that last dazzling passage of Plato's 'Republic.' She has to choose between a man, on the one hand, whom family influence puts forward, but whom the nation knows in its heart to be unfit for that position of stress and effort which must be the lot of the statesman controlling its high destinies in the era of conflict before it, and one who has shown that earnest strenuousness, that devotion to a great purpose, that tenacity, and yet withal that adaptability to the new, which are the very characteristics required."

"Mr. Chamberlain and no other ought to be Prime Minister," writes Calchas in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"There is one contingency which has never been sufficiently

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considered. Prime ministers have been foreign secretaries and chancellors of the Exchequer. Except for temporary periods of emergency, such doubling of responsibility is not defensible. But we are in one of the periods of temporary emergency. It will not disappear with war, but only with the subsequent efforts to deal with the questions that have grown out of the war. Why, therefore, should not Mr. Chamberlain be Prime Minister without ceasing to be Colonial Secretary? If he were, nothing could seem more characteristic of the new age of politics, and it would make an impression upon the imagination of the colonies—to whom Mr. Chamberlain is more than are all other statesmen put together—second to nothing which has been done even in these last creative years."

"Mr. Chamberlain has, we think, reached the meridian of his career," says *The Saturday Review* (London):

"It is possible that if the Conservatives are again returned to office at the next general election, Mr. Chamberlain may be Prime Minister. But Mr. Chamberlain will then be verging upon his seventieth year, and, though he is extraordinarily young for his age, it is not in the course of nature that he should surpass, or even equal, his present achievements. At this moment Mr. Chamberlain is not only the most popular man in England: he is the most powerful statesman in Europe. The fascination, half fearful, half friendly, which his name exercises over the average foreigner is almost incredible. A serious man of business from a neighboring country asked a member of Parliament who pointed out the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons, whether 'Lord Chamberlain' did not intend to overthrow the present dynasty, and make himself the first president of a British republic."

The view which prevails on the continent of Europe is in no way consistent with Mr. Chamberlain's availability as Premier. It would be easy to quote many opinions, but that of the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) can stand for the majority:

"For the imperialists the ideal Premier would be Mr. Chamberlain himself; but he is known to have made himself impossible by his stupid attacks on France, to begin with, and finally by his imprudent reminders of the excesses committed in 1870 by the German soldiers. England's position abroad would be still further weakened by confiding Great Britain's general policy to the guidance of Cecil Rhodes's friend."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE ON OUR PHILIPPINE WAR.

THE struggle carried on by the United States in the Philippines has been overshadowed in Europe by the Boer war. Hence foreign comment is less plentiful than it might otherwise be. Papers which denounce England's attitude toward the Boers likewise condemn the United States for its course in the Pacific archipelago. English papers reveal this tendency in a marked degree. For instance, *The Daily News* (London), known as "pro-Boer" on account of its criticism of the British South African policy, says:

"The inevitable consequences of a war against freedom have come out in the Philippines as they are coming out in South Africa. The obstinacy of the resistance in such a cause can not be overcome by the usual methods of warfare; if it can be overcome at all, it is only for a time, and by the employment of uncivilized means. Such warfare must sooner or later degenerate. The question is, How long will the public conscience remain torpid? In the United States there are signs of a return to health, and there is a prospect of the abandonment of an enterprise against which the true political nature of America revolts. 'The American people,' said Mr. Schurman, in a recent speech, 'will never argue a free people into subjection.' When the traditions of the nation are reinforced by a thorough understanding of the cost and the hopelessness of maintaining what we know too well as 'a sort of warfare,' it may be confidently hoped that a people as practical as they are liberty-loving will listen to the voice of reason and of honor."

The same paper publishes a column of detail concerning the "water-cure" torture and other wrongs inflicted upon the Filipinos by Americans, as well as an account "of the way in which these facts are acting upon public opinion in the United States." It thus comments:

"Imperialism is losing what hold it had upon the American imagination; it was, indeed, incredible from the first that a nation so steeped in the traditions of republican freedom, whose proudest memory is that of a long and deadly struggle against despotism, could long be led astray by the preachers of race-dominance and military tyranny. The Democrats of the United States are gathering their forces together in opposition to the oppression of the Philippine people, and it is not surprising to hear that the supporters of the Administration themselves are divided on the question. For there are stories being told about the conduct of the war which might give pause to the most fanatical advocates of ascendancy. It has proved impossible to muzzle and to blind the free press of America, and three features of the recent campaigning in the Philippines are freely discussed and denounced, namely: reconcentration, the shooting of those 'aiding and comforting' the so-called rebels, and the use of torture in order to obtain information from prisoners. We should certainly scruple to allude to this last accusation, if it had not been made by respectable journals, and admitted and defended in the Manila *News*."

Another side of the picture is seen in such comments as that of *The National Review* (London), in its review of American affairs from the pen of A. Maurice Low:

"Much has been said of the brutality of the concentration policy in the Philippines, just as in the same way Lord Kitchener has been so savagely abused for the establishment of concentration camps in South Africa; but when the facts are sifted the charges can not be sustained, and to compare the British or American methods with those of Weyler in Cuba is either dishonesty or ignorance. Stephen Bonsal, the well-known correspondent and author, who has recently returned from a long tour of observation in the islands, shatters this abuse of the concentration system. Major Frederick Smith, who was in command of the island of Marinduque, found, what British commanding officers have found in South Africa, that his enemy would run but not fight, that he could not be caught with the small number of American troops available, and 'that every village and every ranch in the island was a commissary store and supply station for the furtive insurgent bands.' Of course, the natives protested their loyalty, and claimed that their supplies were levied on by force. Major Smith concentrated the inhabitants and supported them and then took the field, destroying growing crops and even digging up nutritious roots. In ten weeks the desired result was achieved, all the insurgents threw up the sponge and surrendered, and the concentration camps were dissolved."

"A parallel to the South African war," the situation is termed by the English tactical expert, H. W. Wilson, in an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), printed last January. At that time he said:

"The parallelism between the South African and the Philippine war is then close, and extends even to the management at home in either case. That the same faults should have been committed in either instance is almost startling, and points, perhaps, to the fact that ignorance of war in the administration at home, which is the essential feature of similarity in the American and British constitutions, may be the cause. It is most dangerous to entrust the conduct of a war to men who know little of military history, for foresight is simply the power of predicting the future which arises from a profound knowledge of the past. In both instances we see insufficient forces employed, and hampered by the order to be 'kind' to the enemy; troops withdrawn when they were most needed; generals asserting in perfect faith that the conflict is over; conciliation essayed with grotesquely futile results; and insufficient arrangements made for the steady and continual flow of reinforcements to the field. In each case an Anglo-Saxon people fails clearly to grasp the problem before it, or to understand that in a war of conquest what is needed is to break down the opposed will by the infliction of suffering."

More recent opinion in Europe confirms this view. A typical

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Continental criticism is this from the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"The Philippines were, in fact, conquered by the Americans and the Americans intend to keep their conquest. As for Mr. Long's promise that in a very distant future when the Filipinos are ripe for self-government they will be left masters of their own destiny, that is a pleasantry. It is not with any such promise as that that the rebels will be induced to lay down their arms. Before the Spanish-American war the United States promised the Philippines not autonomy merely, but absolute independence. It was only upon this promise that Aguinaldo and his troops supported the Americans in the war against Spain—that they brought invaluable aid without which, no doubt, the archipelago would not have fallen into their hands. Before the war the Washington Government thought the Filipinos ripe for independence. After the war, after the conquest, this same Washington Government thinks these same Filipinos would not know how to make a practical use of administrative autonomy. The meaning of this attitude is manifest. Its injustice cries aloud. But let there be no misunderstanding. The pacification of the archipelago will force the United States to make enormous sacrifices of men and money, the more so as the absolutely barbarous conduct of certain American officers in dealing with the rebels—conduct attested by official witnesses—will only aggravate resistance. The Americans have gone even to the length of reestablishing in the prisons of Manila instruments of torture which the Spaniards themselves had abolished. To throw off the Spanish yoke the Filipinos had struggled for years. Hence they will struggle for years to throw off the still harsher yoke of the Americans."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SPANISH KING'S FITNESS TO RULE.

THE recent statements that the young King of Spain may not be deemed fit to rule the country when he comes of age in May are guardedly alluded to in the Spanish press, which discredits them. The *Correo* (Madrid), organ of the cabinet, alludes to "the possible creation of a sort of privy council," composed of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo and other dignitaries. The *Liberal* (Madrid) and other progressive papers condemn anything of the sort. Papers outside of Spain comment in the tone of the following from the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

"The reactionary Clerical element would thus be absolutely dominant, and this privy council would after all serve only to paralyze the representative government of the parliamentary majority, which is charged with expression of the national will. It would be a step backward, a return to a government incompatible with the aspirations of a modern nation. It would be scandalous for a ministry calling itself Liberal to permit such a proceeding."

The numerous articles on the personality of Alfonso XIII., with which the European press is filled, have said nothing definite regarding his health. According to some accounts it is good, while others say it is bad. The *Pester-Lloyd* lately summed this matter up thus:

"He who is the object of all the preparations continues his studies peacefully and uses his leisure to hunt in the neighboring wood in company with his brother-in-law, the Prince of Asturias, an occupation in which he much delights. Hence it is thought that hereafter he will spend his summer holidays between San Sebastian and La Granja, where there is good hunting in the wooded mountain region of Rio Frio. He has grown very much lately, and it is impossible any longer to speak of the 'little' King. It is to be hoped that this rapid growth has not injured his health, which, as the posthumous son of a consumptive, he has not too much of. But everything possible has been done for it by means of exercise. At any rate the anxieties expressed heretofore on the subject have not been warranted. His appetite is good, his health sound, and the enemies of the monarchy can no longer in good faith act as if a hot-house plant were in question."

Young as the King is, he has begun to receive advice or its equivalent, *The Standard* (London) remarking:

"Alfonso XIII. has a difficult task before him, but it is not an impossible one. He can make his crown almost as secure as our own if he follows in the footsteps of his mother. He must abstain from any insane attempt to restore the absolute rule of the eighteenth century, and above all he must not fall back on the intolerable practise of former Bourbon kings who allowed themselves to be influenced by palace cliques of courtiers, friars, sycophants, and buffoons."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FRENCH PREMIER'S CHANCES IN THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

THE accident to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, resulting in painful injuries through the collision of his carriage with a street-car, has not impeded the progress of the political campaign in France. In fact, the struggle is growing warmer and warmer, and the sympathies of various newspapers seem to affect their estimates of the result. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) begins to be doubtful of Waldeck-Rousseau's success:

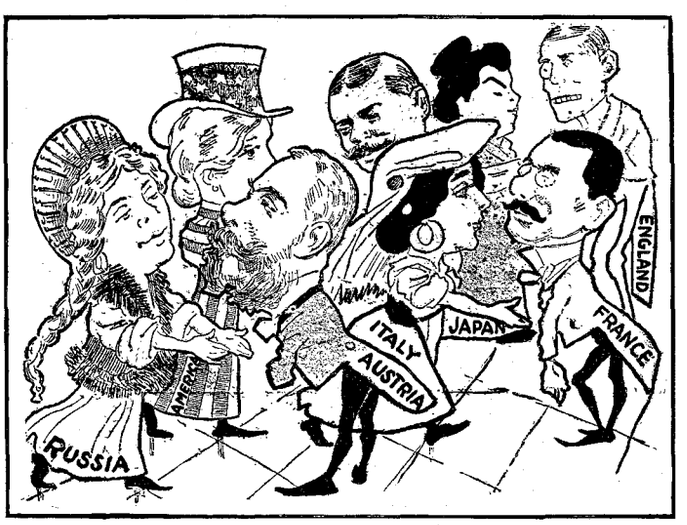
"The voters will soon show what they think of it all. In spite of every subtlety, it will be impossible to persuade them that the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet embodies the established order and that it is conspiring against the republic to imagine that it can be governed by another minister, equally republican. . . . Instead of congratulating himself upon the progress of the principles he affects to champion, M. Waldeck-Rousseau is reduced to detecting imaginary dangers to the republic everywhere in order to dissemble the real dangers that his own policy incurs."

It is a great pity that the accident did not prove serious enough to keep the Premier in bed until after the elections, says the *Intransigéant* (Paris), Henri Rochefort's revolutionary daily. The Waldeck-Rousseau campaign is simply a combined effort of Socialists and Radicals to overwhelm the genuine Republicans, according to the *République* (Paris), organ of the ex-Premier Méline, and it prophesies along those lines. A paper outside France, the *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest), thinks Waldeck-Rousseau will win:

"No wonder the ministry faces the electoral struggle in calm confidence and believes the people will confide their interests to the proper hands, to the old and tried leaders again. In the new French parliament will be found a decisive majority for the defense of the republic, for the maintenance of order, justice, and right, for the preservation of equality and fraternity."

The "great qualities" of the French Premier receive a tribute from this same observer:

"One only remains calm in the midst of all this storm and stress, and that is Waldeck-Rousseau. He looks forward with confidence to the coming battle. Strong and true is the support he has won for himself in the land and among the people. His weapons have not grown dull in the bitter struggles of the past years. The ministry of Republican defense stands to-day on the same victory-bringing, prosperity-giving platform that it framed three years ago in proud self-confidence. . . . Waldeck-Rousseau is not actuated by ambition to retain his exalted office as long as possible. He assumed it under the greatest difficulties, not in order to rule merely, but to establish tranquillity, to vindicate the law, to compel the respect of soldiers as well as civilians, of friends as well as foes of the republic, for the republican trinity of freedom, equality, and justice."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE DIPLOMATIC QUADRILLE.
Changing partners. —*Der Floh.*

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A SATIRE OF MUSIC.

MELOMANIACS. By James Huneker. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ inches, 350 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

WE have seen this book, by the well-known author of "Chopin," and of "Mezzotints in Modern Music," widely heralded; we have waited for it with interest, and read it with disappointment. Its publishers announce it "as a collection of fantastic and ironic tales, in which the sentimental and conventional notions of music and musicians are upset." It seems to us a collection of extremely pointless tales, hardly worth the reading. "The heroes of modern culture, Wagner, Ibsen, Chopin, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, and Richard Strauss, are handled without reverence. The book is a satire upon the symbolist movement and artistic and literary Bohemia, the seamy side of which is mercilessly set forth." We found the attempt extremely lame. The author tells us of "the power—the insidious, subtle, dangerous power—that lurks in great art"; his way of satirizing it is the portraying of various half-mad, fantastic, and poverty-stricken creatures addicted to drinking, long hair, and music.

JAMES HUNEKER.

We have read, dutifully, nearly all of the twenty-four stories in the book, and found only two or three of interest. There is one really striking tale—"The Piper of Dreams"—which we confess we should have read, up to the last page or two, without knowing that it was satiric and ironic, unless we had been forewarned by the publisher. "The Piper of Dreams" is a story of a half-mad mystic, a Russian musician, who probes the secrets of the East, who finds a new utterance for music, and drives mad the souls of men, overturning empires; it seems to us, instead of a satire, a startling piece of imagination, vividly described. It all depends, of course, upon the point of view; just as there is no doubt that Shylock was to Shakespeare and his audiences a comic part. It would not be possible to write a description of highly emotional music that could not be taken for burlesque by a person so minded.

"Melomaniacs" is the work of a musical critic who has heard too much music.

A VOLUME OF DELIGHTFUL HUMOR.

POLICEMAN FLYNN. By Elliott Flower. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ inches, 294 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Co., New York.

HERE is a volume of character sketches, unique, delightful, and genuine. There is considerable wit in the volume, but principally there is humor of the most human sort; and despite the homeliness and even vulgarity of the superficial setting, the quality of the humor is of a rare and refined variety. Policeman Barney Flynn is a "character," and a character whom you want to know. We have read many sketches of dialect humorists, but this is one of the very few of which we can say that there is not the faintest trace about it of anything exaggerated or far-fetched, cheap or smart or showy. Policeman Flynn has many adventures, but they are none of them told in the cheap way of sensationalism; we have counted only three or four false notes in a volume of twenty-six sketches.

ELLIOTT FLOWER.

Flynn is an Irish gentleman with a dialect of his own, and with a philosophy. He has his own way of doing things, and he has many resources; also he has keen humor and sense, real kindliness and honesty. When they make him a sergeant he pleads to be "ray-dooced to th' ranks": "'Tis too easy bein' a sergeant," he says, "an' I don't sleep nights fer thinkin' iv dhrawin' me pa-ay without wor-rkin' f'r it." He has also a notable wife, of whom he says: "F'r a woman, she do be th' gr-reatest ma-an I iver see."

Policeman Flynn arrests an automobile, and has an experience "running it in." Also he has difficulties as the mayor's policeman, keeping out the wrong people from the office. Also he is troubled by a judge who declines to send up some thieves, until they are brought in "with the goods on them"; finally he catches one staggering under a load of andirons, and he keeps the goods "on him" till court time the next morning. He is much troubled by technicalities, and says: "If ivir I had th' ma-akin' iv th' law, I'd ha-ave first iv all in th' big book a sintence r-readin' like this: 'Th' la-aws herein mane what they mane, an' not what they sa-ay.'" Once upon a time, also, Policeman Flynn, all alone, raided a "fince"; and he came home looking battered.

"I got thim," he announced briefly.

"Ye luk it," replied Mrs. Flynn, surveying him critically.

"I surpr-rised thim."

"If ye lukked like ye do now ye'd surpr-rise anny wan."

And then he narrates how he slid down a coal chute and landed among the thieves. But "samples" are never satisfactory; and Policeman Flynn is a book not to sample but to read.

THE MILITARY HERO AS CROSBY SEES HIM.

CAPTAIN JINKS, HERO. By Ernest Crosby. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ inches, 393 pp. Price, $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

THERE exists an ancient critical work in which Othello is interpreted as a moral play, written to prove that young and beautiful ladies should not marry blackamoors. "Captain Jinks, Hero," might in the same way be defined as a treatise on the danger of giving toy-soldiers to small boys. It tells the history of an innocent farm lad who contracts the disease of battle from that source, who becomes a famous soldier in the "Cubapines," and has many adventures and mishaps.

The story is a vigorous and varied protest against militarism in America, and belongs in a class with the "Biglow Papers." It is a satire that nearly always interests, and once in a while startles. "Captain Jinks's" life is a "take-off" on "the pomp and circumstance of war" in all its aspects—a subject which lends itself readily to ridicule. There is less of it in our country than elsewhere, but there is quite enough for Mr. Crosby, who is of the opinion that "there is nothing in the world more comical than a soldier." He begins with a very effective protest against West Point and its hazing; we are told that hazing has now been done away with, but those who know West Point know that it is just as much a school of conceit as it ever was, and a fair mark for a satirist. Afterward, "Captain Jinks," now a war-mad enthusiast, meets with experiences that deal mercilessly with the "yellow journals," with army contracts and pensions and other abuses with which we are familiar, with the campaign in Cuba, with the situation in Manila and the whole Philippine question, with the siege of Peking, with Rudyard Kipling, with the Emperor of Germany, with goosey girls and the kissing exploits of Hobson. Much of the satire is effective; some of it, on the contrary, is too long drawn out, and some of it rather obvious and bald. On the whole, however, the book is a vigorous presentation of a certain point of view—the point of view of those to whom war is an evil, however regarded, and militarism a national peril. In our opinion Mr. Crosby weakens his case by too great a strain, at times, upon reality, as, for instance, when he confuses the behavior and purposes of the American army and government in China with the reported brutality of the Germans and Russians. "Captain Jinks, Hero," will, however, be a keen delight to the hearts of all anti-imperialists, and an enjoyment to all who can appreciate a clever joust worthily maintained.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

A MONUMENTAL WORK OF HISTORY.

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD: A SURVEY OF MAN'S RECORD. Edited by Dr. H. F. Helmolt; with an Introductory Essay by Right Hon. James Bryce, D.C.L., LL.D. Volume I. Cloth, 629 pp. Price $6. Dodd, Mead & Co. New York.

THE vast scope of this work is justified by its eminent author on the ground that the time for a more generalized type of history has arrived. It is acknowledged that the specialists have long and well prepared for the conception of a universal history, to the final making of which this work claims only a pioneer place. There are some thirty collaborators, presumably chosen because they represent the independent historical ability of Germany, and including several whose names are evidently Slavic and Scandinavian. It would be impossible to corral such an eminent group of authors within the limits of a unitary subjective philosophy of history; and so at whatever point one comes to this work he is at the risk of finding varying conceptions of the final significance of facts and relations. It is thought best to

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follow the geographical and ethnic arrangement, which at once suggests to the reader some attempt similar to that which Buckle began, to explain the human career by geographical environment. There is less of this, however, than might be expected. The general conclusion of the eminent author has been that a philosophy of history ought to *follow* rather than precede the presentation of the ethnic and geographical facts.

According to the method chosen, this, the first of the eight volumes projected, presents a very general account of the prehistoric, the American, and the Pacific races. The treatment of the paleontology of America, the history of the Central American pre-Colombian civilizations, and the account of the South American development, are more satisfactory by far than the abridged history of the United States. Not to enter upon any criticism of this latter, which our space forbids, it should be explained that the choice of America as a starting-point is made on scientific grounds, tho the author does not accept the theory of the superior antiquity of the American paleontological remains.

Professor Helmolt's work will find a place in the library of every well-equipped student, by reason of being an effort extremely painstaking, and on the whole successful, at the making of a universal history on modern scientific principles. For this there have been the German patience and acumen in gathering and assorting the facts. Such a history will have a high place as a possible court of final resort, or at least of constantly convenient reference.

The volume before us has a luminous and lengthy essay by James Bryce, that to many American readers familiar with his "American Commonwealth" will be found the most interesting featureof the work.

THINGS IN THE YEAR 2000.

ANTICIPATIONS OF THE REACTION OF MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS UPON HUMAN LIFE AND THOUGHT. By H. G. Wells. Cloth, octavo, 343 pp. Harper & Brothers, New York.

THIS book, by a successful writer of scientific text-books and of semi-scientific novels, is less technical than its title. An ordinary reader can understand it. To use the author's words, it is a "surmise of a developing new republic—a republic that must ultimately become a world-state of capable, rational men, developing amid the fading contours and colors of our existing nations and institutions." The leading topics considered are locomotion, cities, democracy, war, languages, faith, morals, and humanity. We are supposed to be gaining an idea of conditions at the end of the twentieth century—the year 2000.

Locomotion will be facilitated by absolutely smooth highways. Trains and tracks will relapse into disuse, or linger as relics. Passenger vehicles will be as wide as comfort demands. Everything will be exceedingly clean—no horses, no filth, no steam, very little noise. The rate of speed is not exactly indicated, but it will be greater than we now know anything about. Out of these conditions will be "diffused" the great city. The whole country from Washington to Albany will be practically a single metropolis. New York City will contain 40,000,000 population, spread over, say, 31,000 square miles of territory. Neighborhoods will not be so densely built up. Telephones and mail chutes will make shopping simple. But we cannot dwell upon this. Perhaps, too, our compression of the author's ideas may make us inaccurate, or cause us to misrepresent him. We hope not. Mr. Wells's book is so astonishing a performance, so rich, so vivid, and so interesting that we are anxious to convey a correct impression of it.

H. G. WELLS.

The people of this comparatively near future fall into four classes. First of all will be the rich, doing no work and enjoying everything. They will have nothing to do with the world's serious affairs. "The helpless, superseded poor" will be at the bottom. Machinery will have made mere toilers superfluous. Hence "the poor" must depend upon a class of philanthropists who will survive as anachronisms. Between these rich and poor will be a mass of "capable people." They are elaborately studied by Mr. Wells, who thinks highly of them. Finally, there will be the individuals—a large class—"living in and by the social confusion."

Marriage will assume a new phase—"relax" is the word used by Mr. Wells. We resist the temptation to linger over the social and domestic life he anticipates, with its homes without servants and its families without monogamy, and come to the subject of war. This will be waged to a great extent up in the air. However, there are to be remarkable military doings on the earth, too, none of your small potatoes like Waterloo and Gettysburg, but real science. The rifle will have "growed out of knowledge," like Peggotty's brother. It will have "cross-thread telescopic sights" and may be "used with assurance" at a mile's distance. We do not remember anything in De Quincey so moving, so throbbing, as the conception of an obsolete army of to-day facing this army of the future. Mr. Wells brings it all before us more vividly than reality itself, for no spectator can take in all of any reality. We see the "gentlemanly old general," and the major, and the subaltern and the raw recruits file past in the majesty of doom.

Our earnest wish to touch upon the faith, the morals, the political ideas of this coming age is frustrated by lack of space. But we must note, before taking leave of the book, that its chief value is in its outlook upon present-day tendencies and conditions. It is as far as the poles apart from Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward," while in freshness of view and strength it is the best thing the world has had since Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution."

MRS. WHARTON'S TALE OF ITALY.

THE VALLEY OF DECISION. By Edith Wharton. Cloth, 2 vols, 5x7¼ inches, 314 pp. each. Price, $2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

MRS. WHARTON'S latest and longest story is not one to be dismissed with a brief off-hand verdict. The charm of a fine and finished style permeates every sentence, while its character portrayals are marked with those delicate distinctions and nicely shifted shadings which delight the discriminating reader, and whose charm even the average reader can not wholly escape.

EDITH WHARTON.

The earnestness with which the author steeps her own intelligence in the temperamental consciousness of a great race—a race whose own intelligence is submerged, as it were, in the traditions of its great past—is worthy of all praise. The vivified quality of each individual around whom the incidents of the story play is hardly more alive than is the national 'talian feeling *en masse*.

The threads of the story are so many that the weaving of them into form would confuse any but a strongly constructive hand. We make the acquaintance of the hero, Odo Valsecca, at the age of nine years and follow his career till it closes, not in death, but in a retirement which seems to foreshadow his reappearance at some future day. We first meet him as the dreamy, neglected charge of his peasant foster-mother, scolded, ill-treated, and in rags—a condition then common to many a child on the cadet side of noble Italian houses whose parents could barely afford to keep themselves presentable at court. We see the lonely boy in the village chapel of Contesorda seeking consolation from the picture of St. Francis Assisi, "whose sunken, ravaged countenance, lit by an ecstasy of suffering, seemed not so much to reflect the suffering of the Christ at whose feet he knelt, as the pain of all downtrodden folk on earth."

From this condition Odo is rescued through the death of his father, brother to the reigning Duke of Pianura, between whom and Odo as heir there now stand but one sickly child. Henceforth we follow the boy through the home dramas of two noble houses; through the vicissitudes which place him as a youth among nobles, prelates, men of science, and the friend of the poet Alfieri, until we witness his reign as Duke of Pianura. We see depicted his true love for the daughter of a man of science, whom rank forbids him to marry; his compulsory marriage to the young widow of his uncle; his growth in liberalism and his grant of privileges to a people who refuse to grasp them.

The story occupies two volumes, divided into four parts. "The Old Order" shows us Italy of the latter half of the eighteenth century. "The New Light" depicts the mental awakening growing out of the teachings of Rousseau in France. Next comes "The Choice," which brings Odo to the parting of the ways, where even the girl he loves refuses to let him sacrifice his position for her. "The Reward" shows the French Revolution an accomplished fact, and bearing fruit in Italy, with Odo under the complete influence of the woman he could not marry, and surrounded by priests and people who regard all change as Atheism.

One evident aim of the author is to make clear the marked difference, mental and temperamental, between the French and Italian peoples, and also the difference in their respective priesthood. "France owed her release from feudalism to her clergy," observes one of the characters, and even in the Revolution the sympathies of the common clergy were with the people. In Italy all save the savants were unquestioningly under the clergy, and the clergy, great and small, were under the "Holy Office" of the Inquisition. The people were too wedded to tradition even to desire change. Their revelry in church pageantry was deep and sincere. Not one jot of its picturesque prestige would they willingly forego. The Italian peasant would joyfully beggar himself to buy a bauble with which to deck the image led on a *festa*. Indeed, the process of this story reveals between the lines how Italy became a land of beggars; as well as how the sacrificial policy of some of their members by great families compelled scandals even within the cloister.

But behind all blind devotion on part of the people, and mingled shrine worship and crooked morality on that of the nobility, the real power and beauty of the old religion is brought to the front.

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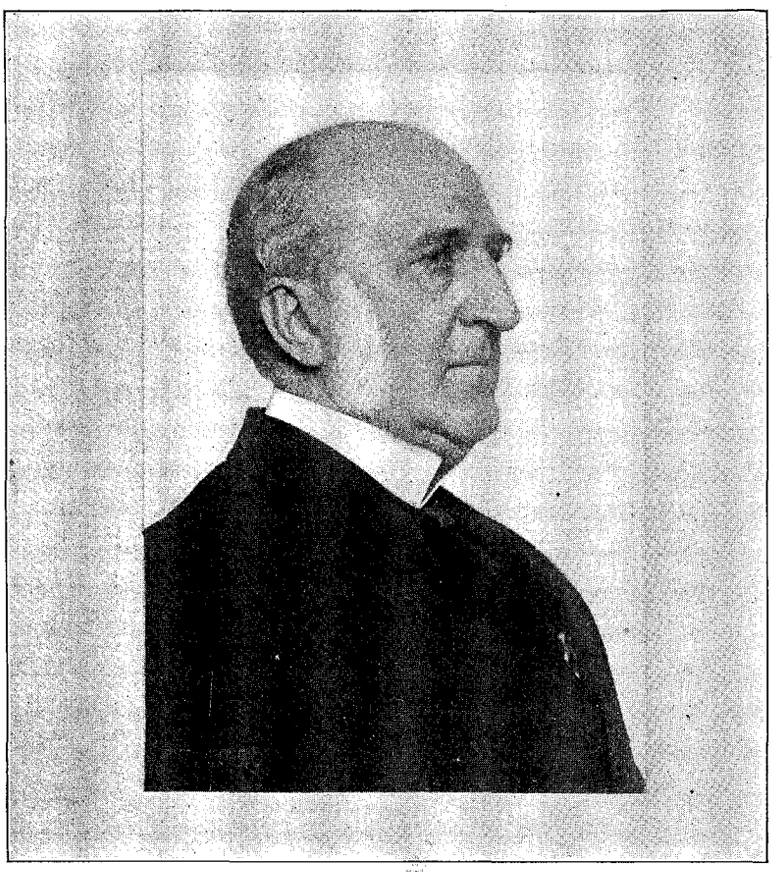

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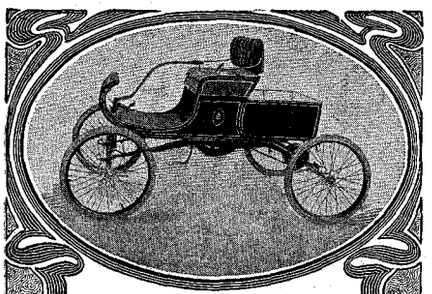

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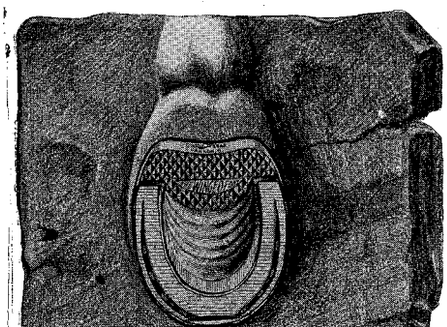

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Love in Its Tenderness."—J. R. Aitken. (D. Appleton & Co., paper, $0.50.)

"My Lady Peggy Goes to Town."—Frances Agmar Mathews. (Bowen, Merrill Company, $1.25.)

"Monsieur Martin."—Wymond Carey. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20.)

"One World at a Time."—Thomas R. Slicer. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Ask and Receive."—Nelson L. North. (Scroll Publishing Company, paper, $1.00.)

"Hell in the Twentieth Century."—Mrs. Sarah H. Johnson. (J. W. Burke Company.)

"The Web of Life."—Augusta Cooper Bristol. (The Peter Paul Book Company, $1.00.)

"The King and Queen of Hearts."—Charles Lamb. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $0.50.)

"Ringing Questions."—George Clarke Peck. (Eaton & Mains, $1.00.)

"Next to the Ground."—Martha McColloch-Williams. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.20.)

"The Blazed Trail."—Stewart Edward White. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50.)

"Twenty-Six and One."—Maxim Górky. (J. F. Taylor & Co., $1.25.)

"The Madness of Philip."—Josephine D. Daskam. (McClure, Philips & Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

If I Were King.

François Villon, "scholar, poet, drinker, sworder, drabber, blabber, good at pen," is the central figure of Justin Huntley McCarthy's drama, "If I Were King," which Mr. E. H. Sothern has been presenting this year. The play has recently been published in novelized form, and from it we quote a few Villon lyrics, which Mr. McCarthy has used in his work.

The play receives its name from the following:

If I were king—ah love, if I were king!
What tributary nations would I bring
To stoop before your scepter and to swear
Allegiance to your lips and eyes and hair.
Beneath your feet what treasures I would fling:—
The stars should be your pearls upon a string,
The world a ruby for your finger ring,
And you should have the sun and moon to wear
If I were king.

Let these wild dreams and wilder words take wing,
Deep in the woods I hear a shepherd sing
A simple ballad to a sylvan air,
Of love that ever finds your face more fair.
I could not give you any godlier thing
If I were king.

Unconscious that he is speaking to Louis XI, Villon in one scene relates "how he would carry himself if he wore the King's shoes":

All French folk, whereso'er ye be,
Who love your country, soil, and sand,
From Paris to the Breton sea,
And back again to Norman strand,
Forsooth ye seem a silly band,

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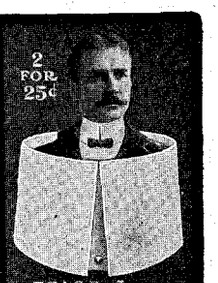

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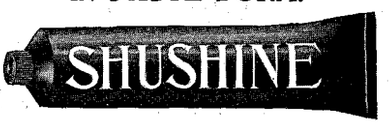

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Sheep without shepherd, left to chance—
Far otherwise our Fatherland
If Villon were the King of France!

The figure on the throne you see
Is nothing but a puppet, planned
To wear the regal bravery
Of silken coat and gilded wand.
Not so we Frenchmen understand
The Lord of lion's heart and glance,
And such a one would take command
If Villon were the King of France!

His counselors are rogues, perdie!
While men of honest mind are banned,
To creak upon the Gallows Tree,
Or squeal in prisons over-mann'd;
We want a chief to bear the brand,
And bid the damned Burgundians dance;
God! Where the Oriflamme should stand
If Villon were the King of France!

Louis the Little, play the Grand;
Buffet the foe with sword and lance;
'Tis what would happen, by this hand,
If Villon were the King of France!

His lyrical touch is again revealed in the following:

I wonder in what Isle of Bliss
Apollo's music fills the air;
In what green valley Artemis
For young Endymion spreads the snare:
Where Venus lingers debonair:
The Wind has blown them all away—
And Pan lies piping in his lair—
Where are the Gods of Yesterday?

Say where the great Semiramis
Sleeps in a rose-red tomb; and where
The precious dust of Cæsar is,
Or Cleopatra's yellow hair:
Where Alexander Do-and-Dare;
The Wind has blown them all away—
And Redbeard of the Iron Chair;
Where are the Dreams of Yesterday?

Where is the Queen of Herod's kiss,
And Phryne in her beauty bare;
By what strange sea does Tomyris
With Dido and Cassandra share
Divine Proserpina's despair;
The Wind has blown them all away—
For what poor ghost does Helen care?
Where are the Girls of Yesterday.

Alas for lovers! Pair by pair
The Wind has blown them all away:
The young and yare, the fond and fair:
Where are the Snows of Yesterday?

To those who know François Villon through Robert Louis Stevenson's characterization of him, it is very hard to reconcile the "Swaggerer" with the above touches of a graceful lyric poet.

PERSONALS.

Richard Wagner as an Insurgent.—The little Steiger inn near Dresden has recently celebrated its centennial, and a memorial pamphlet has been issued, according to the *Staats-Zeitung* (New York), which contains among other things the following anecdote of Richard Wagner:

On the morning of May 9, 1849, the hostess of the inn heard distant firing and saw many armed insurgents running along the road as if in flight. They were the last remnant of the contingent contributed by Dresden to the memorable May revolution, and the Prussians ware hard upon their heels. The terrified woman was suddenly confronted by a little man with smoke-begrimed face and hands and wearing the insurgent uniform,

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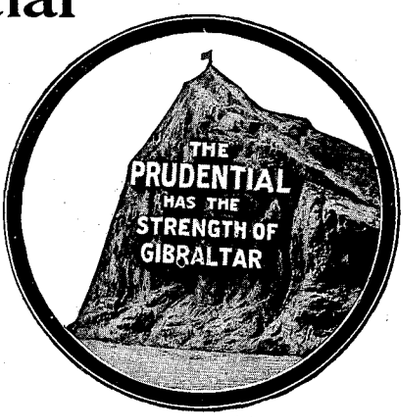

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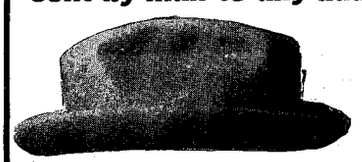

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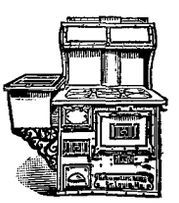

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who gave her a significant wink and rushed past her into the inn.

"For God's sake," he panted, "give me a basin of water and some bread and meat. Quick! an instant's delay may mean death."

The hostess supplied his wants.

"You don't seem to know me," said he, observing that she looked at him suspiciously.

"Oh, I have seen you often, but——"

"Well, I hope I have credit enough for my breakfast, for I haven't a pfennig about me. And I should like to have a guide to show me the way through the forest to Freiberg."

She sent her son to guide him through the wood.

Fourteen years afterward, in the summer of 1863, a well-dressed little gentleman presented himself at the inn door and said, with a smile: "Good day, Frau Wirthin; I have come to pay my debt. . . . I have not forgotten what you did for me on that 9th of May."

He paid for the breakfast eaten so long before, and said: "Now that is off my conscience, and that you may know whom you trusted so long, allow me to introduce myself as Richard Wagner, once court kapellmeister, then a rebel, now amnestied by the king."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

General De la Rey.—The following sketch of General De la Rey is taken from the advance sheets of an important forthcoming book by Michael Davitt, entitled "The Boer Fight for Freedom."

Jacob Hendrick De la Rey, who fought the first successful engagement of the war, first saw the light in the district of Lichtenburg fifty-four years ago. His father was born in the Orange Free State and was of Huguenot origin. He took part with Pretorius in driving the English out of Bloemfontein in 1848, and had his farm and property confiscated after Sir Harry Smith had reversed the situation by forcing the old Boer warrior back again across the Vaal. The De la Reys sought a new home in the west of the Transvaal, where Jacob Hendrick spent his early life. The general is a man over the medium height, sinewy in build, and remarkable for his quiet, dignified manner. He has deep-set, dark eyes, a prominent Roman nose, and a large, dark-brown beard, giving to his face a strong, handsome, and patrician expression.

He was born of a fighting family, and has had the experience and training of campaigns in conflicts with hostile Kafir tribes. His first command was in the war which the English incited the Basutos to wage against the Free State in the early sixties, when he was quite young. These experiences qualified him for a prominent military position when the present war broke out, and he was unanimously elected to the command of the Lichtenburg burghers who became part of Cronje's western column.

He represented his native district in the Volksraad for ten years, and was a consistent supporter of the Joubert, as against the Kruger, following in that assembly. He favored a large franchise concession to the Uitlanders as a means of averting a conflict with England, but soon saw that a demand for political reforms was only a pretext for precipitating a conflict. He was one of the most ardent advocates of an attacking as

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The California Homeseeker, 226 Byrne Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

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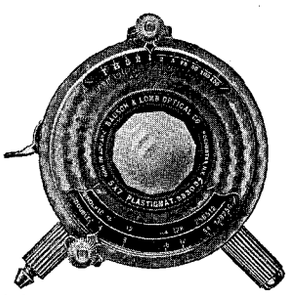

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against a defensive military policy when England forced a resort to hostilities upon the republic.

Like General Cronje, he carries no weapons in the field. His field-glass, wooden pipe, and, last but not least, his Bible, are his inseparable companions. He is a universal favorite with the burghers of both republics, and inspires great confidence in his men by his almost unerring military judgment, splendid generalship, heroic courage, an indomitable tenacity of purpose, and an all-round resourcefulness in all emergencies.

He is a remarkably self-contained in his actions, never getting excited, even in the thickest of the fight, but always remaining cool, cautious, and alert.

Coming Events.

May 1.—Convention of the United Christian Party at Rock Island, Ill.

May 1-2.—The American McAll Association will hold a convention at Morristown, N. J.

May 2.—Conventions of the American Therapeutic Society and the International Sunshine Society in New York.

May 5.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters at Trenton, N. J.

May 7.—The Chiefs of Police Association of the United States will hold a convention at Louisville.

May 7-9.—National Conference of the Good City Government in Boston.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

March 18.—A new rebellion breaks out in China. General Ma is defeated by the rebels.

March 21.—It is reported that an entire force of 20,000 men under Marshal Su has deserted and gone over to the rebels of Southern China.

March 22.—The Chinese rebels capture the town of Kam-Chau.

SOUTH AMERICA.

March 17.—Increased activity is displayed on the part of the Venezuelan rebels. It is reported that President Castro will take the field in person.

March 20.—Several towns of Venezuela are besieged by the insurgents; General Iturbe, president of the state of Gunare, is taken prisoner. The *Bolivar* still cruises along the coast, and all President Castro's efforts to capture her have failed.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

March 17.—Reports from St. Petersburg state that on March 16 ten thousand persons participated in riots in that city. The mobs were dispersed by the police and cavalry.

March 18.—Prince Henry arrives at Cux-Haven Germany, where Emperor William awaited his arrival.

King Edward will give dinners to the poor in the week of the coronation ceremonies.

March 19.—The Turkish Government refuses to repay the $72,000 paid the brigands for the release of Miss Stone.

A Russo-French note is sent to all the Powers, announcing satisfaction of the two governments with the purpose of the Anglo-Japanese convention, and that it is their intention to respect the integrity of China.

The Servian ministry resigns.

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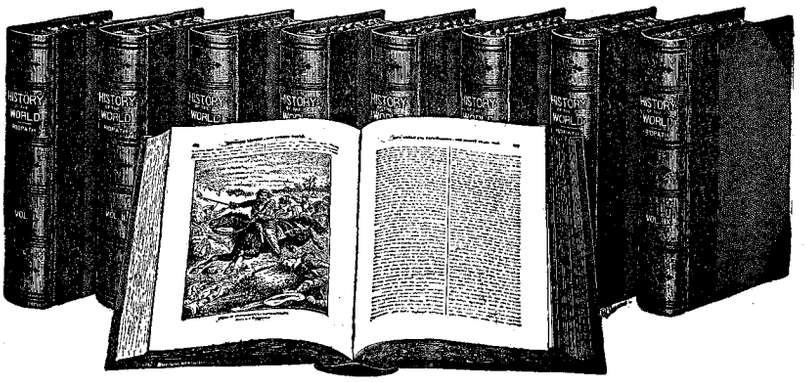

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The Queen Regent of Spain signs the appointments of the new ministry.

March 20.—Emperor William orders, that a new yacht in the service of the Admiralty at Wilhelmshaven be named the *Alice Roosevelt*.

John Dillon is suspended from the British House by the Speaker for applying an offensive epithet to Secretary Chamberlain during a debate on the Boer war.

March 21.—Mr. Balfour announces in the House of Commons that he would move to limit the suspension of Dillon to one week.

March 22.—Prince Henry will visit Spain in May, when the King of Spain is enthroned.

March 23.—Thirty strikers are killed in an attack on a guarded jail in Batoum, Transcaucasia.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 17.—*Senate:* The Ship Subsidy bill is passed by a vote of 42 to 31.

House: The River and Harbor Appropriation bill is considered.

March 18.—*Senate:* The bill for the protection of Presidents is considered.

House: The debate on the River and Harbor bill is continued. The caucus of House Republicans adopts the ways and means committee's proposition of reciprocity with Cuba, to the extent of a 20-per-cent. reduction of duties.

March 19.—*Senate:* The consideration of the bill to protect Presidents is continued. Senator Spooner making an elaborate speech in its favor.

House: The debate on the River and Harbor bill is closed, and the consideration of amendments begun.

March 20.—*Senate:* The War Tax Repeal bill is reported from the finance committee. The bill for the protection of Presidents is discussed.

House: The debate on the River and Harbor bill is continued.

March 21.—*Senate:* The War Tax Repeal bill and the bill to protect Presidents are passed.

House: The River and Harbor Appropriation bill is passed.

March 22.—Consideration of the contested election case of Moss and Rhea from the Third Kentucky District is begun.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 17. The new Colombian minister, Señor Concha, presents his credentials to President Roosevelt.

March 18.—General Otis testifies before the Senate committee on the Philippines, saying that the Filipinos had always been treated kindly by the American soldiers.

The United Mine Workers of America assemble in convention at Shamokin, Penn.

March 19.—President Roosevelt offers the vacant civil service commissionership to James R. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield.

March 20.—Lieutenant-General Miles, in testifying before the Senate committee on military affairs, threatens to resign if Secretary Root's general staff plan is adopted.

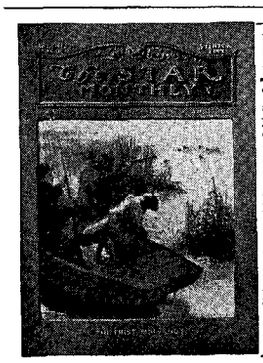
Acting Governor Wright, of the Philippines, says there is no insurrection in 95 per cent. of the archipelago.

March 21.—The House committee on naval affairs votes to take no action on the numerous Schley bills and resolutions pending before it.

March 22.—General Wood confers with the President and Secretary Root on plans for the evacuation of Cuba.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

March 23.—*Philippines:* Seventeen signalmen are attacked by Moros, in Mindanao, and one signalman is killed.



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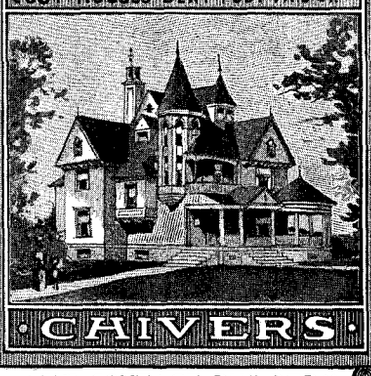

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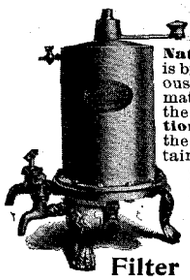

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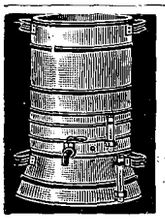

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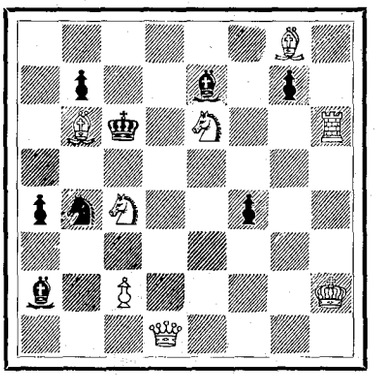

White—Eight Pieces.

6 B 1; 1 p 2 b 1 p 1; 1 B k 1 S 2 R; 8; p s S 2 p 2; 8; b 1 P 4 K; 3 Q 4.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 648: Key-move, Q—R sq.

No. 649.

1. Q—R 6 / R x B — 2. Q—K 2 / R—K 6 — 3. Q x R, mate

1. ..... / R x Q — 2. P—Q 4, mate

1. ..... / Any other — 2. Q x R, mate

This is the important variation. Other variations easy to find.

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Comments (648): "Good; but the mates after R-moves are old The rest is very well arranged, and the mate after R x Q P is fine"—M. M.; "A good discovery"—G. D.; "Full of variety and strategy"—A K.; "A thing of beauty"—J. G. L.;

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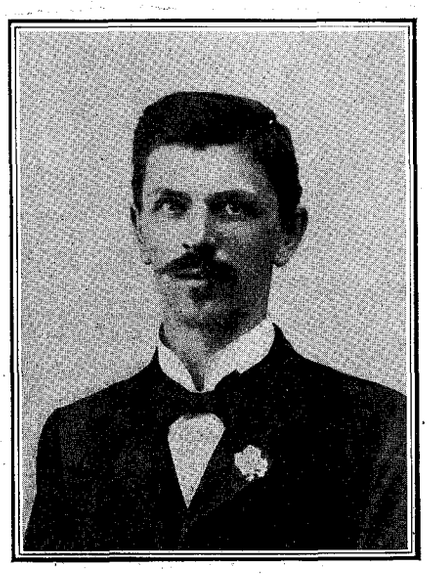

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9 Kt—K 5	P—Q B 4	30 P—Q R 3	Kt—R 3
10 P x P	B x P	31 R—B 8 ch	K—K 2
11 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—B 3	32 B x P	P—K B 4
12 B—K Kt 5	B—K 3	33 K—B sq	R—Q Kt 3
13 Q—B 3	B—K 2	34 K—Kt 2	K—Q 3
14 B x Kt	B x B	35 R—Q R 8	K—B 4
15 Q—R 5	P—K R 3	36 K—B 3	P—Kt 4
16 Kt—Kt 4	B(K 3) x Kt	37 P—Kt 4	R—K B 3
17 Q x B	B x Kt	38 P x P	R x P ch
18 P x B	Q—B 3	39 K—K 4	R—B 5 ch
19 R—K 3	K R—K sq	40 K—K 5	Kt—B 2
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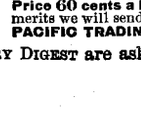

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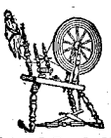

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